The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,326—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

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Established 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
"Largest Sale in the World."

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th June.
B.M.L. ORIENTAL	5284	F. H. Seymour.	18th "
† BENGAL	4656	L. Wibmer	25th "
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
B.M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
B.M.L. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.
*M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	13th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	20th "
*M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	W. B Andrews	27th "
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	3rd Sept.
*M.L. CARTHAGE	5287	C. Gadd	10th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	17th "
*M.L. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	24th "

The Steamers marked B.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The steamers marked *M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 18th May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
POSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.
AMPHITRITE	G. Castanzo	3,820	1st Aug, 1898,

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 800	Rs. 335	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	10th June 1898.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching	4,409	12th July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 376	Rs. 100

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 370
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 026

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Llyod's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARIA VALERIE	A. Fellner	4,235	20th June.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars. Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. BACHRACH,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June 7, 1898.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA; Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. SINGAPORE	M. Saporito	..	21st June 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 335.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750 ; six Months Rs. 900 ; nine Months, Rs. 925 ; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going *via* Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 19th June, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 26, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	2nd Aug. 1898.
MELBOURNE	4,080	Duchateau	30th Aug. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel,	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbeuge	30th June,

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 10th June, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 14th June, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 9th June, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 16th June, 1898.

FOR ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "SIRSA," 2,610 tons, on or about 22nd June, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,917 tons, on or about 18th June, calling at Mombasa and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 5,400 tons, on or about 8th June.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 7th June, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "MATSUYAMA MARU," Capt. J. NIREI, 2,958 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN, on or about the 12th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager.
Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

THE NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE TRADING COMPANY,

(No. 3 Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)

SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.

PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.

TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.

WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as, 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.

HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.

Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY.

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany.

TREACHER & CO., LD

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., beg to call attention to their Stock of Groceries and Provisions, which is composed only of Goods bought from the VERY BEST SOURCES OF SUPPLY IN EUROPE, and which, by being replenished by New Goods by every through Mail, is kept in a condition of CONSTANT FRESHNESS.

QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

DEWAR'S PERTH WHISKY.

OBTAINABLE EVERYWHERE.
SOLE IMPORTERS
FOR WESTERN INDIA.

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BOMBAY AND KARACHI.

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE : 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
LIFE ENDOWMENTS AND ANNUITIES
AND
FIDELITY INSURANCE
GRANTED ON MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITED POLICY
FOR Rs. 3,000.
PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, wouldbe entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.	
At age 20,	Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25,	Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30,	Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35,	Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40,	Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45,	Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

ALL Funds invested in GOVERNMENT and in other SECURITIES authorized by the Trust Act of 1882.
New and Improved Tables.
Very low Premiums.
Increased Benefits.
Most Liberal Conditions.
Freedom from usual Restrictions.
Free Foreign Residgnce and Travel.
All Policies simple in form, Worldwide and Indisputable.
Non-forfeitable Policies issued.
Lapsed Policies revived without fine.
Immediate Payment of Claims.
Policyholders can appoint their own Directors.
Surrender Values in Cash or Free Policy.
Ninety per cent. of Profits to Participating Policyholders.
Policies granted under "Married Women's Property Act."
Freedom from forfeiture through Suicide.
Volunteers are not charged extra premium while on active service.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

Proposal Forms and Particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS",

MCDOWELL & CO.,
MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS." SMOKE "BAHADURS."

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

REPUTATION PREMIER. NAME PREMIER. BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs.	a.	
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Innian Primer	250	0	23	0	per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275	0	25	0	"
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300	0	27	12	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330	0	30	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450	0	41	8	"
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450	0	41	8	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410	0	38	0	"
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330	0	30	8	"
The Girls' "Premier' Helical Safety Model "N"	275	0	25	0	
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250	0	23	0	"

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY

Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

LONDON & LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE CO.

Capital fully subscribed..........£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders..........£3,000,694 Stg.

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE.

The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896..........£388,950,000 Stg.

LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

SOUTH BRITISH INSURANCE CO. OF NEW ZEALAND

Authorized Capital..........£1,900,000 Stg.
Claims paid to date..........£2,725,000 Stg.

RELIANCE MARINE INSURANCE CO. LD.

Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

GREAVES, COTTON & CO.,
1, FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

IF YOU SEARCH THE WORLD,
YOU CAN FIND NO BETTER
PRESERVER AND RESTORER
FOR THE HAIR THAN
KEMPS CELEBRATED EQUATORIAL
HAIR DOUCHE.

CERTIFIED by PROFESSOR ATTFIELD to be A PERFECTLY HARMLESS STIMULANT, and GUARANTEED by the PROPRIETORS an entirely VEGETABLE COMPOUND, FREE from CHEMICALS, SULPHUR, PETROLEUM, LEAD, &c., yet it is the most effective

HAIR DRESSING

For every day use known. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

WE WANT YOU
TO KNOW THAT
KEMP'S SUMMER
EFFERVESCENT

IS the BEST SALINE DRAUGHT procurable in India. It is an effective remedy for many minor ailments, such as Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Nausea, Indigestion, Skin Eruptions and others common to the Indian Climate. This Salt is always freshly made, and may be relied upon as more active and efficient than imported articles.

Re. 1-4 per Bottle.

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REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, [illegible], Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at [illegible] rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

A SWEET, FRAGRANT
and CHARMING ARTICLE
FOR the TOILET.
Appreciated by every Person of
REFINED TASTE
KEMP'S FLORAL
MOUTH ELIXIR,

AN ideal DENTIFRICE and MOUTH WASH of exquisite flavour, yet thoroughly antiseptic and deodorising in use. It hardens the gums, and improves the teeth, removing tartar and preventing decay.

PRODUCES PERFECT PURITY IN THE MOUTH.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C undersprung CANOE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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WE employ British labour, give you reliable English article of superior workmanship, durability and strength, with instructions free at your own place. Apply to SINGER'S SEWING MACHINE, 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Head and other Offices of the Company in India.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & Co., LD., BOMBAY.

AMICUS INTER AMICOS

BEST QUALITY PLAYING CARDS.

	Per Pack Rs.	a.	Per Doz. Packs. Rs.	a.
DE LA RUE'S PNEUMATIC	1	8	15	0
THACKER'S EXCELSIOR	0	6	4	0
" UNION	0	14	9	0
" IMMENSE	1	12	18	0
GOODALL'S DUPLEX ROUND CORNERED for BEZIQUE ECORTE, PIQUET and EUCHRE	1	0	11	0
" DUPLEX ROUND CORNERED VICEROY for BEZIQUE, &c.	0	8	6	0
SCIENTIFIC WHIST	1	0	10	8
THE HISTORIC	2	0	21	0
THE HISTORIC SHAKESPEARE	2	4	21	0
Do. do. GILT EDGES	3	0	27	0
GOODALL'S "MOGUL"	1	12	18	0
" THE GREAT MOGUL	1	4	13	8
" HARRY'S	1	4	13	8
" PLAIN ENAMEL	0	10	6	8
ROYAL ARTILLERY WITH R.A. DEVICE of GUN, CROWN and MOTTO	2	0	22	0
FOSTER'S SELF-PLAYING WHIST CARDS, FIRST and SECOND SERIES each SERIES	2	4	21	0
GOODALL'S VICTORIA	3	0	34	0
ROYAL MARRIAGE	2	8	......	
THACKER'S ACME	1	0	10	8
PATIENCE ...per 2 pack (in box	1	0	......	
TRANSATLANTIC and MOGUL	1	0	10	8

WHIST MARKERS.

THE CAMDEN TOM THUMB WHIST MARKER for POCKET ...per pair	4	8	......
THE CAMDEN COMBINED CRIBBAGE and WHIST MARKER ...per pair	5	0	......
THE CLUB WHIST MARKER LARGE SIZE ...per pair	7	8	......

S. S. "ASTON HALL."

ARRIVED 6TH JUNE 1898.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey GOODS removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents.

MESSRS. EDWARD BATE & SON'S AGENCY.
Apollo Street, Bombay, 7th June, 1898.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

ELECTRICAL APPARATUS

BELLS—LAMPS—TELEPHONES

and other Electrical Appliances for

HOME USE.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the purchase of a ROPE TESTING MACHINE from the Bombay Arsenal. The original cost of this Machine was over Rs. 2,000.

II. Tender Form can be obtained on any working day between the hours of 10 a.m. and 2 p.m., on payment at the rate of 2 annas per set of Form.

III. Tenders should be accompanied by a deposit in the form of a Presidency Bank Treasury Receipt or Government Promissory Notes as earnest-money, at the rate of two per cent. on the total value of the Machine to be purchased.

IV. Tenders will be opened at the Office of the Bombay Arsenal at 12 noon on THURSDAY, the 30th June 1898.

T. FOWLE, MAJOR, R.A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay Arsenal, 6th June, 1898.

GOVERNMENT N. W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

A PORTFOLIO of ARCHITECTURAL drawings selected from Mr. E. W. SMITH'S Archæological Report on the Mogul Architecture of Fatehpur-Sikri has been published and may be obtained from the Superintendent, Government Press, Allahabad, Price Rs. 9 Packing Re. 1-1. A prospectus of the work will be furnished free of charge on application to E. W. SMITH, Esquire, Architectural Surveyor to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, Naini Tal.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
Indian and Foreign.

EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES
of Finest Qualities.

SMOKING TOBACCOS
of All Brands.

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All the latest in the trade.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE,
Best Makers and Newest Shapes.

DECK CHAIRS,
With and without Leg Rests.

TABLE LINEN,
TOWELS, SHEETING, &c
(Sole Agent, Basle Mission.)

FUEL & KEROSINE OIL
COOKING STOVES.
Latest Patterns with all necessary equipment.

FISHING TACKLE
From Hardy Bros. of Alnwick

"DIANA" BICYCLES,
High Class, Pneumatic Tyred & Cheap.

ART STUDIES,
By Leading Artists, Plain and Tinted.

BINOCULARS AND OPERA GLASSES.
From Steward (London) and other Makers.

NILGIRI, & KANGRA TEAS.

COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG,
51, ESPLANADE ROAD,
OPPOSITE BOMBAY CLUB,

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Scents or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd. Bombay and Poona.

ST. PETER'S BOYS' HIGH SCHOOL, Mazagon. This School RE-OPENED on June 6th. The Boarding House is still under the charge of Mrs. Dymond. All enquiries should be addressed to the Secretary, Rev. J. W. BISCOE.

COMPOUND NERVINE ELIXIR, one of the most powerful Tonics made, contains Coca, Damiana, Phosphorous and Nux Vomica. A sure remedy for Nervous Debility. Price Rs. 2-8 per bottle. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SINGER'S VIBRATING SHUTTLE MACHINE is the Machine of the day. The best for Family use with all the latest improvements. No cogs, most easy, and light-running, with self-setting needle. Apply The SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., 5, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

CYCLING STOCKINGS — Just received, Special Thin Texture, for Tropical Wear, Fancy Tops.—ASQUITH and LORD, Apollo Street.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lbs Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

SECOND-HAND Giant Aristons to play round and long Tunes, with 3 long and 3 round tunes, Rs. 90.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,300,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FOR the highest and best class of PHOTOGRAPHIC WORK go to RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Art Photographic Salon, Whiteaway Laidlaw Building, Hornby Row, Bombay. Hydraulic Lift always available.

THE LONDON CHAMBER of COMMERCE Commercial Education Scheme Class Forms in Bombay on 15th June. Apply sharp. N. R. MISTRI, F.S.A.A. 10, Church Gate Street.

A STRONG GUARANTEE SOCIETY with Chief Offices in London requires a representative in good financial position and able to introduce Fidelity Guarantee, Business. Remuneration by liberal commission with "N. F." Box 100, Willings Offices, 162, Piccadilly, London, W. England.

WANTED An Experienced ENGINEER to Superintend Hydraulic Cotton Presses and Ginning Factories, a Parsee or Native Gentleman preferred. He must understand thoroughly the working of all the Machinery. Apply stating terms to Messrs. HARMUKHROY GOBIND RAM, Cotton Merchants, Khurja, N. W. P.

WANTED a GOOD NARLBUND pay Rs. 25 per mensem. Copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should be sent to the Civil Surgeon, Chanda, C.P. Preference will be given to a PENSIONED CAVALRY NARLBUND.

GREAT REDUCTION in Prices "PRIMUS" STOVES Burns Kerosine Oil without Wick. A large assortment in stock with grate complete from Rs. 7 to Rs. 22. Sole Agents for India D. D. POSTWALLA and Co., Duftar Ashkara Press Buildings, behind the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Fort, Bombay.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 31, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is a very Comfortable and most pleasantly and centrally situated, European Hotel on the Hill. It contains several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, all Home Comforts provided. Rooms Clean, Bright, Airy and Commodious. Terms Moderate. Matheran has been entirely free from Plague.

LONAULI.—BUNGALOW TO LET. Eight Rooms, Upper Storey, extensive grounds. For particulars apply "L," care of Manager, "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 29th Oct. 97, Memo. No. 1738—55 a of 1897-98 :—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Batliwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . . . As for Batliwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India," "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Batliwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

"TARAXACUM JUICE WITH PODOPHYLLIN," a combination of the two medicines, in a most agreeable form. A certain remedy for sluggish Liver. Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12. THOMSON and TAYLOR, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-1-0, per case, at Bandra.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—American, Austrian, Milners, Chubb's, Lords, Nagur's & Co.'s Detector Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, &c.—NAGUR and Co., 23, Apollo Street.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date, Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd.—New Furnishing SHOW ROOMS NOW OPEN.—Hornby Road.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE, after the manner of various other great Poets, by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-4. Postage Annas 1. To be had at this Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ANNA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage, English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

RECEIVED PICTURES with Figures moving and dancing by the time of a Swiss Musical Box glazed and framed Rs. 25 to Rs. 50.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

PRICE..................... Rs. 6.
packing and Postage extra.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.
ILLUSTRATED GUIDE.

THE ILLUSTRATED GUIDE to the places of interest on or near the Madras Railway Company's line is now ready and will be in the hands of the printers very shortly. There is still space available for advertisements, and the terms for this may be ascertained with full details of size, &c., by application to the Chief Auditor, Madras Railway Company, Royapuram, Madras.

LOUIS S. MOSS,
Agent and Manager.

Madras, 20th May, 1898.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY of 42,619 cubic feet of TEAKWOOD SCANTLINGS required for the construction of broad-guage Railway carriages etc., in Nagpur, will be received by the Agent and Chief Engineer up to NOON of the 7th July, 1898, and will be then opened by him in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

All scantlings are to be cut exactly to the dimensions and marked with the number and distinguishing letter as shewn in the printed lists, and must be of the best Moulmein or Rangoon Teak, well seasoned, sound and free from cracks and knots.

Printed lists of the scantlings required and terms and condition of Tender along with Forms of Tender can be obtained from the Agent and Chief Engineer Bengal-Nagpur Railway, Nagpur.

The scantlings will be inspected by the Company's Inspector before acceptance and despatch.

Seals of Tenderers (unable to write) will not be accepted. They should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4. Covers to be superscribed "Tenders for Teakwood Scantlings for B.-N. Railway."

5. The Tender may be in part or for the whole requirement, and the Agent reserves to himself the right to accept in whole or in part, but in the event of his accepting in part only, and the Tenderer failing to take up the contract the whole earnest-money deposit will be confiscated.

6. Tenderers without earnest-money of 1,200 will not be attended to.

7. The Agent and Chief Engineer reserves to himself the power of rejecting any Tender without assigning a reason and does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

8. Forms of Tenders will be supplied on a payment of a fee of Rs. 2 per form.

T. R. WYNNE,
Agent and Chief Engineer, B.-N. Railway.

Nagpur, 3rd June, 1898.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

ALSO

Steel Angles, Steel Tees, Steel Plates, Galvd. Corrd. Iron Sheets, Cast Iron Pipes, etc.

GEO. SERVICE & Co.,
METAL MERCHANTS,
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

WANTED.

WANTED, a SECRETARY for the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, must be a single man and prepared to devote his whole time to the affairs of the Club. He will be required to take up the duties about the 1st of August 1898.

Salary Rs. 400 per mensem in addition to Board and Quarters.

Applications with qualification and references should be made to the SECRETARY, Royal Bombay Yacht Club, not later than the 1st of July 1898.

WATSON'S
ESPLANADE HOTEL ANNEXE.
MONSOON RATES

From June 1st to September 30th.
Please apply to MANAGER.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.
MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
Solders	50	28	16

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globuler Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.
Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS
FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB
CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

		Rs.	a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE	Nett per lb.	1	0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I	"	0	15
Do. No. II	"	0	14
Do. No. III	"	0	12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE	"	0	12
PEKOE DUST	"	0	10
PEKOE SOUCHONG	"	0	8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.
FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.
Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.
Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS,
16, MARINE STREET, FORT.
1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well-tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and rigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp in white letters on a red ground affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

H. M. THE KING OF ITALY.
H. M. THE KING OF THE BELGIANS. H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT OF HOLLAND.
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The Highest Awards given for Biscuits to any English House have been made to HUNTLEY & PALMER "for Excellence of Quality" at all the leading International Exhibitions.

HUNTLEY & PALMERS,
BISCUIT MANUFACTURERS,
READING AND LONDON.

DR. DE ROOS'
COMPOUND
RENAL PILLS

The only reliable remedy for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Bladder, &c., which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in agonizing death. For weakness across the loins, sandy, or other deposits, they are indeed unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys ; and by the use of these Pills a speedy cure will be effected in ninety-nine cases out of one hundred. Sold in Packages at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s., by all the principal Merchants in India.

Purchasers are specially requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON" impressed thereon, in *white* letters on a red ground, and thus avoid worthless imitations.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous & Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to indiscretion in early life, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm ; the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; Weakness across the Loins, Sandy, or other Deposits, Discharges, and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally.—Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled.—13½d., and 2s. 9d., per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' MEDICINES bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the *Medical Adviser*, by Dr. DE ROOS, containing 192 pages, of information which every young man should possess, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of twelve penny stamps (English or Colonial), by Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 HAND COURT, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C., or obtainable of any of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA,

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL................£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL £562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

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The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

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The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

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Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :—14, Rue Bergere.
LONDON 52 :—Threadneedle Street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

LONDON BANKERS:—
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarive.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE :
67, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

BANKS.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND ....£ 20,000

LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND.
SCOTLAND.
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES,
IRELAND.
PROVINCIAL BANK OF IRELAND AND BRANCHES.
BRANCHES
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee.

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SINGAPORE	Messrs. Boustead & Co.
PENANG	
HONGKONG	Messrs. Gilman & Co.
AUSTRALIA	Bank of Australasia and Branches.
COLOMBO	The Bank of Madras.
RANGOON	Bank of Bengal
AGRA	Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.
DELHI	Bank of Bengal.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Received on Terms to be learnt on application.

HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.

Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.

LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities ; and APPROVED Bills discounted.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected ; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL......Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL .... " 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND .... " 6,000,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent

Hornby Road.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—
London—12, King William Street, E.C.
H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... " 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER :

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 9 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

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Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p.c. } 1 bon. }	1,245
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 15,000	100	100 75	10 p.c.	116
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£5	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£39½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad adv	700	1,000	1,000	Nil	75
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	...	49
Anglo-Indian	1,316	...	00	Nil	4
Aurangabad S. & M. Co., Ld	618	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Bellary S. & W Co., Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	650
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.3	600xd
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	690
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	600
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.45	1,630
China Mills Co, Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	690xd
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	950
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	12.
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	2.	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	490
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	525
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	980
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.25	500xd
Daulia Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	4.0
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	51.
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	560
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	665
Hinganghat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25	585
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	990
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,0 0
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	77.
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	635
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	dvd Rs.20	2..
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	200
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	75.
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	450
Khandeish	750	1,500	1,000	dvd Rs.30	800
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	95
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	650
Leopold	3,500	100	100	dvd Rs.10	222
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	3.	675
Lakmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,000	000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,000
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.100	3,45.
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	40.
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs 10	2,420
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	100
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.55	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.1.	25
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	52.
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	s. 2	400
Oriental	5,725	625	625	dvd Rs20	320
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	1,270
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs3	855
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5	1120
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	835
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd R-60	2010
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	77.
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12.	13.
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.5	27.
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	15	295xd
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	00.
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd Rs.20	607 1-2
Sassoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvd Rs.1	58
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	5	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.3	50
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410x
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	242
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	[illegible]
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs15	25.
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	–

PRESS COMPANIES

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly	Cash Rate.
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	115
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	250	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	23.
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Breuls Cawnpore Press Co., Ld	500	200	200	11	155
Broach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvd Rs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvd Rs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	80
ort	150	8,500	500	'25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvd Rs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvd Rs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvd Rs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	53	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	80
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	365
Munmar M.	00	250	a	15	205
New Berar	00	500	00	dvd Rs45	570
New Indian	4,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½	167½
Prince of Wales	100	400		20	400xd
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	535
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,00.
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	7.
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200x
Volkart	–	000	10	dvd Rs6	1,115

MISCELLANEOUS

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Half yearly	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs 5	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	8,000	100	100	dvd 2½	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,000
Do, New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,035
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd	58
Bombay Land and Building Co, Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	4,0		500	50	1,200xd
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	2.
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvd Rs10	240
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	9 pr. ct	300
Empire of India Life A. Co., Ld.	2,000	500	5	...	5.
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	365
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	3	18
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	10	dvd Rs15	157
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	130xd
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvd Rs10	475
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	5	1-28
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	500	60	1,102
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	..	15
Telephone Co.	9,200	251	100	dvd Rs11	26 1-2

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs.	21-6
China Leaf	,,	21-3
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,,	21-4
Do. do. new	,,	21-2
Australian, bar Gold 100	,,	21-5
Bombay bar Gold	,,	21-3
Sovereigns	,,	15-2
Do. Dragons	,,	15-1
Bar Silver 17	,,	72-12
Do. 17½	,,	72-13

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 35m; High water, 1-37m, 2-21a.; Low water, 7-27m. 8-38a.
Municipal Standing Committee 3 p. m.
Bombay United S. and W. Co., 39, Apollo Street, 2-39 p. m.

Theft of a Currency Note.—Mr. C. Bogziano of Hummum Street, has made a report to the police that someone abstracted from a drawer of his writing table, a currency note for Rs. 100 on the 3rd instant. It is remarkable that the thief had not touched Rs. 2,703, which were in the same drawer.

Fall off a Window.—Burjorji Pestonji, a Parsee lad, aged four years residing with his parents on the first floor of a house at Ghorupdeo Road, was on Monday afternoon standing on a chair and looking out of a window, when he lost his balance and accidentally fell out on to the road below a distance of about fifteen feet, sustaining a wound on the head and other slight injuries to the body. The boy is being treated at home.

Alleged Theft by a Relative.—Krishna Mayaji, residing at Curry Road, has reported to the police that on the 4th instant he left home for work, leaving his brother-in-law Dhakoo Suddoo in his room. On returning home in the evening, complainant found his box had been forced open and gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 50 and Rs. 47 in cash were stolen therefrom. He then searched for the brother-in-law and found that he had disappeared.

Alleged theft by a wife.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday Mr Murzban Barrister-at-law appeared before Mr. J. Sanders Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and applied on behalf of one Mulloy, an employe of the G. I. P. Railway, for warrants of arrest against Minnie Molloy wife of the complainant, and one Colson, in the service of Messrs. John Flemming & Co. The complainant in his information charged his wife with theft of and misappropriation of gold and silver watches, a sewing machine and Rs. 500 in cash, and Colson with aiding and abetting her in the said offences. The application was granted.

Drowned in the Sea.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday at Mahaluximee, touching the death of Shaik, Dadoo Mea Ismael, aged thirty years, a tinman, residing at Byculla. On Monday noon the deceased in company of four others went to Mahaluximee Veilard to offer prayers on the tomb of Haji Ali. As the tide was high they remained on the Veilard. Shortly after deceased said to his companions that he would go a little way into the water and after saying his prayers, would return ashore. He went into the sea, and a few minutes after an alarm was raised that he was drowned. About 2 p.m., after the tide had gone down, the body of the deceased was found lying amongst the rocks. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

Found Drowned.—On Monday afternoon, the dead body of a Hindu name unknown, was found floating on the surface of the water in a well situated in a compound, belonging to the estate of the late Mr. Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, at Babulla Tank Road. The police were informed and the body was removed from the well. The body was decomposed and appeared to be that of a Hindu of the labouring class, aged about twenty five years. It was dressed in a dhotur and bundee, and bore no marks of violence. Information was circulated and the body was seen by a large number of persons, but no one could identify it. Mr. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry yesterday morning on view of the body of the deceased, when the jury brought in an open verdict.

Run Over and Killed by a Railway Engine.—An inquiry was held yesterday at the Musjid Bunder, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Fateh Mahomed Dadoo Mia, aged thirty years, a peon in the Opium Department stationed on duty at the Musjid Bunder Station of the G. I. P. Railway Company. On Monday afternoon deceased took a drink of water on the down platform and was going to the up platform by crossing the line, but before he could clear the down line, a light engine came along from the direction of the Victoria Terminus and knocked him down and ran over his body. The whole of the upper portion of the body was mangled and he was killed on the spot. Mr. De Souza, the ticket collector, said that he had warned the peon not to cross the line but to use the overbridge in case he had to go from one platform to the other. The engine-driver said that after giving a prolonged whistle he entered the station and as he got twenty-five feet along the down platform, he noticed the deceased standing on the edge of the platform with a stick in his hand. The driver whistled him, whereupon he jumped down on to the line and the engine being very near, he was knocked down and run over. A verdict of accidental death from injuries caused by his having been knocked down and run over by a railway engine was recorded.

TREATMENT OF HYDROPHOBIA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—In last Friday's issue you reported a case, occurring to a Hindoo, of hydrophobia which ended fatally. The man was taken to the J. J. Hospital, having been bitten by a mad dog six months before. On the day of his admission he called the attention of a friend to some scars on his leg, and said they were caused by the bite of a dog which was mad at the time. He complained of feeling pains at this spot, and was taken to the hospital where distinct symptoms of hydrophobia soon developed, and he died during the day. Every large hospital is now supplied with a Buisson bath, and it is presumed that this is used when a case of poisoning from the bite of a dog occurs. It is not stated whether the bath in this case was used; but as the worst symptoms appear to have developed so rapidly, it is probable that the poison was too potent to allow of the bath acting. Dr. Buisson himself says that in the majority of cases where the bath is used on the day in which the first symptoms appear a cure will be effected, on the second day it is doubtful, in the third day impossible. It seems to me the efficacy of the Buisson bath could be increased if the boilingwater contained vinegar or acetic acid. Some years ago a German Doctor announced that he had discovered what promised to be a specific in the cure of Hydrophobia by the use of ordinary household vinegar. He stated that he had cured about forty cases; and he been himself bitten by a rabid dog, and recovered under his own treatment, which was resorted to as soon as he felt the twitchings. His plan was to put the patient into a vapour bath containing vinegar thereby producing a profuse perspiration; and as the symptoms abated, he was treated to a draught of vinegar, and water, and for two or three days all his food was impregnated with vinegar. Under this treatment according to the doctors statement, these forty patients recovered, which would otherwise have died a frightful death. The "Ceylon observer" has recorded a case of cobra bite which was cured by, lime juice, leeches, &c.

Coutts and Co. sell what they called "The Guaranteed Acetic Acid—that is, it is always of one uniform strength, and they publish a pamphlet entitled "The Acid Cure" and it is there shown that many malignant forms of disease may be cured by the use of the acid, without having recourse to medicines. When the acid, properly diluted is applied to the skin with a sponge, it throws off a highly penetrating and pungent smell, and causes some irritation on the surface of the skin, but this soon passes off. It is a pity that the virtues of acetic acid are not better known. It would simplify medical treatment very much.—Yours, &c., HENRY L. VICETIN.

THE MULTAN BRIBERY CASE.

At the sitting of the Multan Bribery Commissioners on Wednesday, the Government Advocate made a somewhat sensational application. He asked the Court to take notice of an extraordinary attempt on the part of the accused or his agent to interfere with the course of justice by extorting a false statement from a prosecution witness. Mr. Sinclair after putting in the application, alleged that since the inquiry began attempts had been made to tamper with various witnesses, and that in the case to which the present application related a witness had been taken under false pretences to Sirdar Gurdial Singh's house, where he was intimidated and cajoled into making a written statement that he had not given bribe money to the Sirdar. Mr. H. A. B. Rattigan objected that the matter was not admissible under any section Indian Evidence Act. The Government Advocate pressed the matter as one of discipline under the Act appointing the Commission and also as being relevant under the Indian Evidence Act. Mr. Rattigan contended that the statement could only be admissible for the purpose of contradicting the witness. The Commissioners were not prepared to decide the point off hand and they reserved it. During the remainder of the day Messrs. Tweedy and Johnstone heard the evidence in the sixth article of charge, and on Thursday finished with the Bhawalpore allegation; the only one remaining.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath. A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d. of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot. 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

Sir Edwin Collen, the Military Member, had a fall from his horse at Simla on Friday, but escaped with a severe shaking. He is more lucky than our late Commander-in-Chief, who had two bad falls in two years.

It is believed that the negotiations with the Afridis for the Khyber settlement will make such progress that the troops now detained at Peshawar and Jamrud will be able to move to other stations two or three weeks hence. One brigade at Landi Kotal will be sufficient for all military purposes thereafter.

A boy, who was attacked by plague at Sura last week, committed suicide by throwing himself into a well, in order to avoid the ordeal of a plague-hospital.

Bronze medals and certificates have been presented by the Royal Humane Society, to Sepoy Ashraf Khan, 28th Punjab Infantry, and one Zaid Gul, for gallantry in saving three boys from drowning at Kushalgarh, in the month of August last.

A plague Committee, consisting of the following officers, is sitting at the office of the Civil Secretariat Simla:—Mr. J. P. Hewett, C.I.E., Secretary, Government of India, Home Department: Surgeon-Major General Harvey, Director General, Indian Medical Service; Mr. Impey, Secretary to Government N.-W. P. and Oudh; Mr. R. Clarke, Commissioner, Delhi; Surgeon Colonel Raye, Inspector General, Civil Hospitals, Punjab; and Mr. H. J. Maynard, Junior Secretary Punjab Government. The first meeting was held on the 1st instant.

A Marwari gentleman of Calcutta asks, a contemporary to state, for the benefit of his community, the majority of whom fled Calcutta on the appearance of the plague, that everything is being done to safeguard the Marwari quarter as much as possible. Two wealthy members of the community, viz., Babus Ram Chandra Gamba and Sheo Prosad Jhunjhunwalla have already set apart two big houses of theirs for purposes of isolation hospitals for Marwari patients, and are said to be spending money lavishly on their equipment and other contingent expenses.

It seems that no actual disturbance occurred in Karachi on Wednesday last. A small section of fishermen, as it happens—in opposition to their own leaders, who work loyally with the authorities—have from time to time secretly obstructed plague measures and refused, on cases occurring in their houses, to be segregated in the camp specially provided for and adjoining their village. The District Magistrate, therefore, arranged with the President of the Plague Committee to place a military cordon round their quarter: while the police removed its inhabitants to the segregation camp. No opposition either in word or deed was offered.

The "Referee" (of India) gives us the following interesting specimen of the politeness of the editors of Chinese newspapers:—Most men who write to any great extent for the press have had some of their contributions returned as "unsuitable to our columns" or declined, with or without thanks, as the case may be. But it has fallen to the lot of very few would be contributors to receive a letter from the editor, along with their rejected manuscript, couched in anything like the following terms:—"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon.—Behold thy servant prostrate before thy feet. I Kowtow to thee, and beg that of thy graciousness, thou mayest grant that I may speak and live. Thy honoured manuscript has deigned to cast the light of its august countenance upon us. With raptures we have perused it. By the bones of my ancestors, never have I encountered such with such pathos, such lofty thought! With fear and trembling I return the writing. Were I to publish the treasure you send me, the Emperor would order that it should be made the standard, and that none be published except such as equalled it. Knowing literature as I do, and that it would be impossible in ten thousand years to equal what you have done. I send your writing back. Ten thousand times I crave your pardon. Behold my head is at your feet. Do what you will. Your servants servant—The Editor.

The Calcutta Commercial correspondent of the "Pioneer" writes:—Not for a very long time has business in Calcutta been so absolutely stagnant as during the past week and unfortunately there is no prospect of an improvement just yet. Absence of Marwaris and absence of coolies continue to be the main causes of this state of affairs. Steamers arrive, and their cargoes for lack of labour have to remain weeks in the Port Trust Warehouses, and even when cleared from the sheds, for want of the Marwari go-between cannot be delivered to the up-country buyer. This is all the more annoying to the piece goods houses as money is becoming easier in the bazaar, which ought otherwise to lead to an improved off-take in piece goods, especially considering the excellent harvests throughout the country. But instead of an improvement Marwaris continue to beg that orders already sent may be cancelled, and for any differences in price they are quite prepared to pay. Of course when an order has reached the manufacturer's hands, cancellation is no easy matter. Not only are the import houses therefore unable to buy exchange, but where orders have been cancelled they are more likely to be sellers. The labour difficulty stands in the way of exports also, and produce continues to accumulate at the railway depots and at the Docks, while for a steamer to sail at its advertised time is indeed a rarity. Wheat for example is arriving at the rate of 20,000 to 25,000 tons a week. I hear of one steamer about to be loaded from the Howrah side of the river, opposite the East Indian Railway depot, in order to save coolie labour as much as possible. Notwithstanding the fall in the sterling price of wheat, fresh business in this commodity is, I believe, not altogether impracticable so far as calculations on paper are concerned; it is the great uncertainty as to delivery that deters exporters from operating. In the freight market business has been very slack. Rates all round are much lower, although steamers for June are comfortably filled. For wheat 30s. a ton is named for linseed 32s, 6d. and for tea 45s.

Reuter announced a short time ago the appointment of General Kouropatkine, Governor-General of Transcaspia, to the Russian Ministry of War. The appointment has been followed by an important administrative reconstruction in Central Asia. Turkistan, which has hitherto included the three provinces of Ferghane, Samerkand and Sir Darya, will now become the centre of Russian authority in Central Asia, and will include Transcaspia—hitherto independent—and the Steppes, a vast region to the north-east of Turkestan which embraces Kuldja and a part of Chinese Tartary. The first Governor-General of the united provinces is to be General Poussaieffsky lately Chief of the Staff at Warsaw. He will replace Baron Wreffsky, lately Governor-General of Tashkend, who is not a "persona grata" with the new War Minister.

It is not on this side of the Atlantic only observes a service paper that the Navy is "touchy" about the nomenclature of its ships, as is shown by the paragraph we copy from the Army and Navy Journal of New York: "Most of us supposed that when the El Rio and the rest of that quartette were given such names as Dixie, Prairie, &c., the limit of ineptitude had been reached; but there is a still further advance in the direction of sophomoric selection in the rechristening of the Paris and the New York as the Yale and the Harvard. Think of Harvard as a name to fight under, when not a vessel in the Service honours that of William Bainbridge or Isaac Hull or James Lawrence or John Paul Jones! Conceive of calling a great cruiser the Yale and a wretched little torpedo boat the Farragut or the Decatur! Only one step further and we shall have the United States monitor Vassar and the United States battleship the Misses Jones Seminary. If we cannot honour our own naval heroes in the names of the vessels whereon their successors hope to emulate their renown, let us go back to the great sea fighters of our race and keep alive as England has done the glorious deeds of Hawkins and Frobisher and Drake and the captains who taught us how to thrash the Dagoes in the British Channel 300 years ago. But Harvard and Yale and not Paul Jones or Hull! Shades of the mighty dead!" "Sophomoric" is a terrible invention—and awful adjective! As a "Sophomore" is a college student of a certain standing, the adjective can be understood, but we confess to an utter ignorance concerning the thrashing of "the Dagoes in the British Channel 300 years ago." Were the Dagoes the Dons of the Armada?

THE LATE RIOTS.

EXECUTION OF ONE OF THE MURDERERS OF THE TWO EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Mahomed Ali "Alias" Saudagar, the Mahomedan who was sentenced to be hanged by Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, at the last Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, for being the ringleader in the murder of two soldiers of the Shropshire Light Infantry, named George Taylor and Henry Evans, was executed yesterday morning, on the gibbet, on the western side of the Common Prison at Oomercarry under the direct supervision of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, the Superintendent of the Prison At an early hour Superintendent Grennan arrived with a large number of European Police officers, a body of foot policemen, and a few armed sowars, who formed a cordon to guard all the pathways leading to the Gallows. The number of spectators, attracted by morbid curiosity was not so large as on some previous occasions. But in the crowd there was one person on whom the pity of those present centred and that was the condemned man's mother whom he maintained and who was weeping piteously. As usual the gallows were enclosed with bamboo screens so high that nothing but the head of the prisoner, when brought up on the gallows, could be seen by the spectators, but a few sight seers in order to have a better view found room for themselves on the adjacent trees and high walls.

The circumstances of the murders are too well known to be re-capitulated, but the reader may be reminded that two murdered soldiers, who were drill instructors in the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps, shortly after the riots had broken out at Madanpoora on the afternoon of the 9th March last, were seen walking along Grant Road from the direction of the Two Tanks, and were going towards the Parel Road. They were quite unarmed and were walking along very quietly. While doing so they were set upon by a crowd of Mahomedans including the condemned man. Evans was knocked down on the road while Taylor ran into a bescuit baker's shop, where he was followed by the mob and beaten. Taylor was beaten in such a fearful manner that his features could not be recognised and his identity was only established from the tattoo marks on his body. Evans was also severely beaten and had his skull fractured. Both the soldiers were removed to the J. J. Hospital, where they died shortly after admission. It was proved at the trial that the condemned man took a leading part in the brutal deed in that, he picked up from the biscuit shop, an iron ladle, a formidable weapon likely to cause death at a blow—and struck Taylor with it several times. For this deed he was sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law, while his four companions were sent to penal servitude. After the trial Mahomed Ali was conveyed to the common prison on the 14th April, and given in charge of Mr. A. G. Mackenzie, under a warrant signed by Mr. Justice Budrudin Tyebji, notifying the 7th May as the day for the execution. A few days after he had been incarcerated in one of the condemned cells of the Jail, Mahomed Ali expressed a wish to petition the local Government. This was allowed by the Superintendent of the Jail, and on the 19th April a petition was forwarded to his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, in which the prisoner denied having committed the offence of which he had been convicted, and prayed that he might be granted a reprieve or that the sentence of death be commuted to one of transportion for life, which was the sentence passed upon the four co-accused, and that the execution be stayed pending the receipt of orders from Government on the petition. On the following day Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, forwarded a telegram to his Excellency, the Governor-in-Council, praying that as Mahomed Ali wished to submit a petition to Government the execution be postponed. On the 5th May a reply rejecting the petition was received by Mr. Mackenzie, who communicated it to the prisoner and fixed the execution on the 23rd May. On the 9th May i. e. four days after the reply from the local Government was received, the prisoner through the jail authority, forwarded a petition to the Government of India, stating that he was innocent and praying that his life might be spared. A reply from the Viceroy was received on the 25th idem, rejecting the appeal and directing the Superintendent of the Prison to carry out the execution on the 26th May, the day after the reply came. As however, the Superintendent of the Jail had had not sufficient time placed at his disposal, the execution could not be carried into effect according to the orders of the Government of India. The order could, however, have been carried out three or four days after the reply came, had not the Mohurrum festival intervened, the police being then unable to supply the guard. In the meantime the convict sent a petition to Her Majesty the Queen, through the local Government, pleading innocence and praying that his life might be spared for the sake of his aged mother, whose sole support he was. The reply came on the 3rd instant, stating that the petition made by the convict to her Majesty the Queen-Empress could not reach its destination, and be there considered before the date fixed for the execution and it did not set forth any consideration, which would in the opinion of his Excellency the Governor-in-Council, be likely to cause her Majesty to take a different view of the case from that taken by that Government and the Government of India. It was therefore withheld in accordance with the order contained in Government Resolution No. 6349, dated 9th October 1893. The Superintendent of the Jail was directed to inform the prisoner accordingly and to carry out the execution on the 7th instant.

During his incarceration, Mahomed Ali continued taking his food and when he was informed of the replies received to his several petitions, he used to say that although justice was denied to him here, he would obtain it in Heaven. He was frequently visited in the jail by his mother and aunt, the last interview taking place on Saturday last. He did not ask for any spiritual ministration, but all along maintained that he was innocent and that they were going to take his life for nothing. Mahomed Ali awoke early yesterday morning and commenced muttering prayers. He did not ask for breakfast, but devoted the remaining hours in prayers. At a quarter past 7 o'clock he was pinioned in his cell and brought out into the open yard. He continued muttering prayers all the while. Mr. Mackenzie then read out to him the death warrant signed by Mr. Justice Budrudin and the different petitions made by him and the replies to them received from the authorities, all of which were interpreted to the prisoner in his language by the Jailor Mr. Bhugwantrao Sadashiv Sao. When the prisoner was asked whether he had anything to say, he replied "Allah ka Hookm" (god's will). The convict was then marched to the gallows, which he mounted with firm steps. As he appeared on the gallows, and his head was seen by the crowd, suppressed murmurs arose. He salaamed the multitude by raising both his hands to the forehead and said with a quivering tone. "For god's sake excuse me for what I have spoken or done in the past." A white cap was drawn over his face and the noose was adjusted. While the dread sentence was being carried out, perfect stillness prevailed amongst the crowd, broken only by the cries of the mother, but this work took but a minute. On a signal from Mr. Mackenzie, the latch was drawn, and a drop of eight feet completed the deed. Death was almost instantaneous. The body was allowed to remain hanging in position for the regulation time, and was then handed over to the relatives for burial. The police cordon was then withdrawn and the crowd dispersed. Mr. Crummy the Deputy Commissioner of Police was present at the execution.

From the "Echo de l' Armee" we learn that the officers of the 51st Infantry at Beauvais are devoting very careful attention to the subject of the feeding of the soldier. Colonel Roy de Lachaise, who is very much interested in the question, has issued an order that all the men of the regiment are to mess in common, with the purpose of inculcating cheerfulness and arousing the spirit of comradeship among them. Captain Thiebault, of the 51st, has just published a small volume on the subject of soldiers' meals, which is full of practical information. The impression given is that at the present time regularity and order are sometimes wanting in French barracks. The captain insists that above all things the men should eat slowly, so that the digestive organs may not be overtaxed. It sometimes happens, owing to mismanagement, that some men have but a quarter of an hour for their principal meal, and the most fortunate only three-quarters of an hour, including the time required to make all ready for the inspection. Captain Thiebault insists that nothing less than an hour will properly suffice. He advocates a thorough training for regimental cooks, whose education seems to have been neglected, so that the men may have dishes well cooked on rational principles. The 51st Regiment appears to be fortunate, but elsewhere it would seem that they do not always manage things better in France.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M., ON TUESDAY, THE 7TH OF JUNE, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity a Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations	Pressure, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st Nov. to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Lahore	29·372	SE	2	111·6	83·5	36	..	...	–0·10
Sirsa	29·410	W	9	111·8	89·0	36	...	0·05	–0·14
Delhi	29·149	Calm	5	112·2	89·0	43	...	...	–0·21
Agra	29·443	NW	6	112·0	88·9	41	...	..	–0·11
Cawnpore	29·475	ESE	5	109·0	89·0	52	...	..	...
Allahabad	29·474	E	10	107·6	88·2	54	...	...	–0·33
Jhansi	29·480	WNW	4	111·2	95·7	42	...	0·07	–0·22
Jacobabad	29·395	SE	6	121·0	86·0	55	...	..	...
Karachi	29·573	W	16	93·9	8.·0	74	...	..	...
Jeypore	29·507	WSW	9	111·3	86·4	58	...	...	–0·14
Ajmere	29·531	W	14	10.·4	83·5	60	..	...	–0·05
Deesa	29·615	WNW	15	106·1	81·0	63	...	...	–0·05
Ahmedabad	29·63.	W	6	105·8	83·2	60	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·60.	W	20	93·8	80·4	61	...	...	–0·11
Rajkot	29·6.7	W	15	104·3	77·6	65	...	..	–0·31
Ghadechi	29·617	SW	18	106·1	74·8	62	...	..	...
Veraval	29·642	WSW	5	88·1	81·2	82	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·571	WNW	6	107·0	81·1	64	...	...	–0·22
Indore	29·535	W	10	104·0	79·6	63	...	...	–0·78
Saugor	29·491	W	4	110·4	87·1	38	..	0·27	+0·01
Jubbulpore	29·492	WSW	6	111·5	86·6	30	...	0·10	–0·41
Hoshangabad	29·526	NW	6	111·0	89·7	40	..	...	–0·80
Khandwa	29·506	W	10	1.7·2	84·8	50	...	...	–0·67
Raipur	29·516	SW	16	108·5	81·6	51	...	0·03	–0·62
Nagpur	29·52.	WSW	15	109·2	75·1	71	0·39	0·8.	–0·4.
Amraoti	29·580	WSW	14	107·6	71·8	58	0·35	0·59	–0·.0
Akola	29·575	W	13	108·2	83·7	46	...	...	–0·77
Surat	29·659	S	8	97·2	82·1	68	...	...	–0·65
Malegaon	29·595	WNW	14	101·9	77·1	5.	...	...	–0·80
Bombay	29·681	WNW	8	92·0	82·6	73	...	...	–2·83
Poona	29·670	W	17	98·0	73·8	60	...	0·02	–1·10
Ahmednagar	29·655	WNW	3	96·3	72·4	63	0·34	0·34	...
Aurangabad	29·619	Calm	6	102·5	76·2	30	...	..	...
Sholapur	29·655	NW	11	98·2	79·9	38	...	0·01	–1·38
Ratnagiri	29·659	NNW	6	92·4	8.·3	64	..	0·03	–6·20
Belgaum	29·691	WNW	11	84·7	69·7	84	0·03	2·38	+0·67
Goa	29·696	S	10	85·.	78·4	89	0·31	3·2.	...
Karwar	29·685	SW	4	87·3	76·5	82	1·17	1·72	–6·84
Mangalore	29·739	SSW	3	81·.	74·9	5.	1·62	4·.7	–3·38
Calicut	29·780	Calm	5	83·2	74·0	91	3·74	6·36	–1·01
Cochin	29·779	ENE	M	83·4	74·6	87	1·.0	10·07	+3·95
Bangalore	29·742	W	12	87·3	68·3	81	...	0·15	–0·83
Secunderabad	29·532	SW	10	94·6	74·9	52	...	0·08	–0·97
Masulipatam	29·582	WNW	9	95·1	78·1	73	..	2·42	–1·40
Bellary	29·685	W	6	95·2	77·3	43	..	0·05	–0·01
Cuddapah	29·707	SW	L	98·2	79·9	68	..	0·13	–0·84
Madras	29·652	WNW	8	94·5	82·5	57	...	1·13	+0·59
Coimbatore	29·712	W	6	8.·4	74·1	80	..	...	–0·39
Trichinopoly	29·684	WSW	5	103·4	79·8	61	...	0·05	–0·32
Negapatam	29·676	W	11	101·5	79·9	7	...	0·16	+0·06
Colombo	29·790	SSW	14	85·0	76·5	81	0·10	4·53	+1·87
Aden	29·648	E	10	94·3	81·8	79	..	...	..

In column "Wind, Rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J J H=0·00 (0·00); G T H=0·00 (0·00); St G H=0·00 (0·05); C P=0·00 (0·00).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Amraoti and a brisk fall at Secunderabad and Masulipatam, the barometer has been steady or has changed only slightly over the whole country. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are steep. Winds from Mangalore northwards as far as Goa exhibit a tendency to cyclonic circulation, while they are very variable in direction elsewhere The force has been strong at Karachi, Ajmere, Deesa, Bhuj, Rajkot, Ghadechi, Raipur, Nagpur, Amraoti and Akola, and moderate to light elsewhere. This morning the wind velocity was 30 miles an hour at Bhuj, 24 at Akola, 20 at Karachi and Neemuch, and 18 at Ajmere, Khandwa and Malegaon. The temperature, both maximum and minimum, is above the mean of the season in several places. The highest temperature in the shape was 121° at Jacobabad and the lowest 68 at Bangalore. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less cloudy in several places. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (3·74"), over an inch at Mangalore (1·62"), Cochin (1·.0") and Karwar (1·17"), light to moderate showers at Nagpur, Amraoti, Ahmednagar and Goa and a few drops at Belgaum. The isobars indicate that the weather off the West Coast between Mangalore and Veraval out at sea is squally and very unsettled and strong winds are blowing. The monsoon gardient on the Malabar Coast is slightly steeper than usual and conditions are very favourable for more or less heavy rain there. The cyclonic circulation of wind along the coast from Mangalore to Goa and the heavy rain on the Malabar Coast indicate that the weather to the northwards of Goa is likely to become squally and unsettled.

The s. s. Sobraon on her voyage from Aden to Bombay experienced from latitude 16° N., longitude 61° E. at noon on the 1st to latitude 17° N., longitude 62° E. at noon on the 2nd, stormy weather, wind blowing from E., S.S.E., and S. with a moderate to fresh gale, high confused sea and heavy rain. The s. s. Strathnairn on her voyage from Aden to Bombay reports having experienced from latitude 15° N., longitude 56° E. at about noon the 1st June to latitute 16° N., longitude 61° E., at about 8 a.m. on the 3rd, strong wind from N.E., and heavy gales from S.W., with heavy rain and high confused sea. The s. s. Falls of Inversnaid from Aden reports having experienced from latitude 14° 37' N., longitude 58° 33' E., at noon on the 1st to latitude 16° N., longitude 61° E., at 4 p.m. on the 2nd, moderate to heavy gales from N.E. and S.W., high dangerous sea and rain squalls.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

(BY TELEGRAPH.)

SIMLA, June 7.

Tuesday:—The barometric changes had been generally unimportant. Pressure was lowest in the Punjab and highest in Malabar and Ceylon and the pressure differences larger than usual. Variable winds prevail along the west coast. Westerly winds along the Madras coast and across the head of the Peninsula and easterly winds in Northern India. The wind force is about normal in Ceylon but lighter than usual along the west coast, more particularly at Bombay. Over the Bay the strength of the wind is about the average. The temperature has risen in the North-West Provinces, fallen in Central Provinces and Madras and changed irregularly elsewhere. The mean temperature is lower than usual in Lower and West Bengal, Orissa and Madras coast districts, but elsewhere the heat is excessive. The excess is ten degrees in north Punjab. The deficiency is four and half degrees in Kurnool. The highest maximum is a hundred and twenty-one degrees in Jacobabad. Showers have occurred in Burma, Bengal, Assam, and parts of the Peninsula and the Central Provinces. Calicut reports three and three-quarter inches of rain; Diamond Island over two inches; and Barisal, Cochin, Mangalore and Karwar over one inch. Calicut and Mangalore report the setting in of the monsoon.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,

Bombay, 6th June, 1898.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah. .... inches 29·682
Temperature of the Air .... degrees 87·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer .... 79·2
Dew Point .... 76·4
Relative humidity of Air .... ·706
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) .... 3·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day .... degrees 92·0
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.) .... 83·4
General Directions of wind* .... WNW, W, WNW
Movement of Wind in 24 hours* .... miles 224
* From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT.—June 6.

10 p.m. .... 84·1

TUESDAY.—June 7.

6 a.m. .... 83·2
10 a.m. .... 87·4
2 p.m. .... 92·4
4 p.m. .... 89·5

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 33, Farringdon Road London.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Tropic, 2,340 tons, Captain J R Barber, cleared yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

The s s Delmar, 1,510 tons, Captain E R Williams, sailed yesterday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

The s s Jubeda, 2,133 tons, Captain J F Tyndall, cleared yesterday for Mussowa, etc, with a general cargo, and five deck passengers.

The B I S N Co's s s Fultala, 2,082 tons, Captain A B Cane arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 18th May, via Coast ports, with a general cargo.

The Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Mohammadi, 1,252 tons, Captain A Erikson, will sail to-day for Jeddah etc, with a general cargo and five deck passengers.

The s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J R Durant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Colombo in ballast. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

The s s Kirkhill, 2,347 tons, Captain T B Watson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 28th May, with a cargo of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs W and A Graham and Co.

The Hall Line s s Aston Hall, 2,254 tons, Captain C McFee, arrived in harbour on Monday evening, from Liverpool, 3rd May, with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—June 7.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	Lorenzo	1230	Wing	Hull		F M & Co
B	Horatio	2081	Craft	Hull	11-6	F M & Co
C	Mohammadi	1252	Erickson	R S Ports	7-6	B P S N Co
C	Kongalf	486	Tbinn			J M & Co
E	Ras Elba	1769	Moore	Marseilles		W & A G & Co
F	Plympton	1850	Page	Genoa	10-6	K N & Co
G	Bq E Abbey	1613	Barron	Dunkirk	9-6	T M & Co
H & J	H M S Magdala and Tenasserim		Fleet R N			R Navy
K	Delmar	1511	Williams	T & Venice	7-6	Bombay Co
L	Heighington	1827	Mahan	Naples		K N & Co
M	Æolus	1815	Kirkwood	Liverpool		Bombay Co
M	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)			R C Jessub
N	Easby Abbey	1901	Prideaux	Liverpool	8-6	K N & Co
O	Ethelbrytha	1985	Willis	Liverpool	8-6	J M & Co
P	Algoa	4597	Hansford	Antwerp NF		K N & Co
Q	Wissmann	186	Sanlin	Zanzibar	3-6	F Heyer
R	Safari	894	Kiene	Zanzibar		F Heyer
	30 tons Crane.					
	Goa	1217	Plommer			M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Kaveri	553	Fakeer	Bhownagar	7-6	Shepd & Co
Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	Karachi	7-6	Do.
Sabarmati	524	Fakeera			Do.
Indravati	513	Adum			Do.
Satrunji	547	Budroo			Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Tropic	2340	Barber	Marseilles	7-6	J M & Co
2	Armenia	2218	Shanklin	Liverpool	14-6	W & A G & Co
3	Singapore	2431	Pezzarilo	Genoa	16-6	F Balduino
5	Ganges	2110	Crairry	Aden	10-6	P & O Co
6	Oriental	3085	Seymour	London	18-6	P & O Co
7	Trieste	3203	Metis	Trieste	10-6	A L S N Co
8	Jubeda	2133	Tyndal	Masowa	7-6	H Cassum
9	Aston Hall	2254	McFee	Liverpool		K N & Co
10	Burdon	1931	Wilson	Liverpool		Bombay Co
12	Naples	1399	Harrison	Hull	10-6	K N & Co
13	Montank	1914	Townley	Genoa	7-6	J M & Co
15	Manningtry	1757	Taylor	Hamburg	10-6	J M & Co
16	Woolleigh	1657	Milburn	Dunkirk	8-6	Bombay Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Dwarka	1695	Tice	Karachi	7-6	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Agents.
Kola	1192 tons gross	M M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Aston Hall s	McFee	Liverpool, May 3
7	Kirkhill s	Watson	Calcutta, May 28
	Kt Commander s	Durant	Colombo, June 3
	Fultala s	Cane	Calcutta, May 18

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
7	Dwarka s	Tice	Karachi
	Indus s	Vaquier	Marseilles
	Tropic s	Barber	Marseilles
	Delmar s	Williams	Trieste, &c
	Jubeda s	Tyndall	Mussowa, &c

The steamer Mohammadi, Captain Erikson, obtained her port clearance yesterday, for Jeddah, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Aston Hall, for Liverpool
,, Lavernock, for Dunkirk
,, Falls of Inversnaid, for Dunkirk
,, Paddington, for Dunkirk, &c
,, Goa, for Zanzibar, &c
,, Purulia, for Calcutta, &c
,, Pemba, for Persian Gulf, &c
,, Kola, for Karachi

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Arrivals. Date.	Arrivals. Vessel.	Arrivals. Commander.	Arrivals. From	Departures. Date.	Departures. To
April					
12	Cossack H M's	Fraser	Bombay		
May					
4	P de Satrustegui	Tomasi	Liverpool	19	Port Said F O
11	Mayo R I M.	Alderton	Somali coast		
17	Woodcock	Bartleson	Hodeida		Somali coast
20	Ujina	Withers	Greenock	28	Bombay
	Cashmere	Soutar	Bombay		Mussowa
2.	Seadler Gr M of War	Kindt	Zanzibar	.3	Port Said
22	Bedouin	Godwin	Cochin	22	New York
23	General	Gouhe	Hamburg	23	Zanzibar
	Peninsular	Wheler	London		Sydney
	Ienzada	McDougall	Karachi	26	Zanzibar
	Gera	Meissel	Sydney	23	Bremen
	D Rickmers	Pape	Rangoon		Port Said F O
2.	durex	Davies	Saigon	24	Havre
	Mahammadi	Erikson	Massowa		Bombay
	Schwalbe Gr M of War	Hoepner	Suez	26	Zanzibar
	Sumatra	Wickenden	Calcutta	25	London
25	Clan Forbes	Bond	Bombay		Amsterdam
	Jumna	Sanders	London		Brisbane
	Palestina	Brusaca	Massowa		Mussowa
	Gisela	Breitch	Bombay		Trieste
	Falcon	Craig	Hodeida	27	Hodeida
	Mobile	Miller	Bombay		
	Moshtari	Clark	Jeddah		Persian Gulf
	Arabia	Parfitt	Bombay	26	London
26	Oceanien	Schmitz	Marseilles		Bombay
	Drummond	Crockatt	Madras		London
	Berkh d	Wilkinson	Somali coast	27	Perim, &c
	Bodlewell	Baines	London	26	Kilindini
27	Woodcock	Bartleson	Somali coast	27	Somali coast
	Canara	Stabb	Bombay		
	Apollo	Marshall	Newport		
	C Matheson	Beer	Liverpool		Calcutta
	Frunsberg Aust M o. War	Ziegler	Pola	30	Colombo F O
	Karlsruhe	Barteleben	Bremen	27	Sydney
28	Naseri	Raffin	Bombay	30	Jeddah
	Kirkdale	McCumbridge	Ilo Ilo	28	Liverpool
	Mania	Haddock	Yokohama	29	London
	Goa	Plommer	Zanzibar		Bombay
29	Kaiser	Stabb	Zanzibar		Hamburg
	Rainbow H M's	Tisdall	Hongkong		
	Veniero It Gun Boat	Gozo	Mussowa		

Aden, May 29.

DAILY EXPORTS.—June 7.

For Liverpool.

Burdon s—2,000 cwt mowsoor A Blascheck and Co, 10,000 cwt wheat Sanday and Co
Ethelbrytha s—6,000 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co, 70 bales wool Kika Khooshall.
Aston Hall s—6,000 cwt wheat Killick Nixon and Co
Easby Abbey s—6,000 cwt wheat David Sassoon and Co
Armenia s—40 bales wool C H F Forbes and Co

For London.

Oriental s—128 bales hemp, Isaac Wright and Co, 000 cwt wheat Glade and Co, 25 bales hides Killick Nixon and Co, 83 bales skins W and A Graham and Co, 23 bales skins H A Nahoo.

For Cork.

Inglewood sp—29,732 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers

For Antwerp.

Algoa s—220 bales cotton The Bombay Co, 3,000 cwt poppyseed, A Blascheck and Co, 500 bales hemp John L Kersten and Co, 20) cwt rapeseed Ritchie Steuart and Co, 10 cases rough stone J M Sallah Mohamed, 2.0 bales hemp Purshotum Bhimjee, 100 bales hemp M Tooleidas, 723 cwt rapeseed Ralli Brothers.

For Hamburg.

Manningtry s—450 bales cotton, 1,000 cwt linseed, and 3,000 cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers

For Dunkirk.

Evesham Abbey s—2,001 cwt linseed Finlay Muir and Co
Wooleigh s—257 cwt gum Eugene Meiffre, 500 cwt mustard seed Prier de Saone and Co
Lavernock s—45,000 cwt wheat, Ralli Brothers

For Havre.

Æolus s—767 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 2,001 cwt linseed A Blascheck and Co, 10,000 cwt linseed Ralli Brothers, 6,000 cwt wheat, 4,000 cwt rapeseed and 2,605 cwt linseed Nancee Khairaz and Co, 3,60) cwt rapeseed Volkart Brothers, 80 cwt gum Rustomjee C Patell

For Marseilles.

Tropic s—2,000 cwt wheat and 3,200 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers
Ras Elba s—4,000 cwt wheat and 111 cwt castorseed Ralli Brothers
Duke of York s—18,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers, 1,980 cwt rapeseed and 4,149 cwt gingellyseed, John Fachiri
Armenia s—6,000 cwt castorseed, 4,000 cwt mowraseed, 6,000 cwt wheat and 6,000 cwt gingellyseed E D Sassoon and Co

For Genoa.

Plympton s—1,000 cwt gingellyseed, Volkart Brothers

For Trieste.

Trieste s—330 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co, 755 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 550 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 87 cwt mother of Pearl Shells K Sherriff and Co
Delmer s—236 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

For Venice.

Trieste s—1,000 cwt castorseed Volart Brothers

For Fiume.

Trieste s—95 bales cotton Volkart Brothers, 220 bales cotton A Blascheck and Co

For Odessa.

Trieste s—1,500 cwt castorseed Hugo Schwer and Co

For Port Said.

Kong Alf s—18 000 cwt wheat James Mackintosh and Co

For Nagasaki.

Tenshin Maru s—30 bales cotton Ralli Brothers

For Kobe.

Matsuyama Maru s—700 bales cotton C Ebrahim and Co, 400 bales cotton Tata and Co, 1,000 bales cotton Sorabjee N Talati and Co.
Tenshin Maru s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co, 70 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 200 bales cotton Tata and Co.

For Calcutta.

Purulia s—730 bales cotton L Habusall,

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

HIGH COURT.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 245 of 1896.
Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey ....Plaintiff.
vs.
Framjee Hosangjee Kharas and others ....Defendants.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the dates and places hereunder mentioned, the undermentioned valuable landed property by order of Messrs. Nusserwanjee Rustomjee Chowksey and Framjee Hosangjee Kharas, the surviving Trustees of a Gujerati writing of settlement, dated 17th July, 1889, made by one Hosangjee Hormusjee Kharas, and in pursuance of the directions contained in the Decree made in the above suit, bearing date the 9th day of September, 1897.

THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 8th Day of June, 1898, at 3 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.—LOT No. 8.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the distillery and several sheds standing thereon, situate at Mora Bunder, in Gaodu, Panhadi Bori, Peta Karanja, Taluka Panvel, Peta Pandi, Kolaba, bearing Survey Pardi No. 3, and containing by admeasurement 3 acres and 9½ goontas, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the east by a public road beyond which is the seashore, on the west by a hill, on the north by the distillery of Cowasjee Eduljee, and on the south by the distillery of Dhunjibhoy Bhimjee.

On the SAME DAY, at 4 p.m., at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.—LOT No. 10.

All that Policy of Assurance for Rs. 2,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company, Limited, on the life of Narayen Ramchunder, dated the 4th day of March 18[illegible], and numbered 8280, and all moneys to become payable thereunder by way of bonus or otherwise.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys to the plaintiff, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES ON THE FALKLAND ROAD, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of transfer of mortgage, dated the 24th day of April, 1894, the following properties, viz :—

FIRSTLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the shed, messuage or tenement standing thereon, situate on the north side of Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 2,865 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old Nos. 585 and 546, and new No. 14074, and Survey Nos. 6-5311 and which said shed, messuage and tenement are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 2232 and 2242, and Street Nos. 9 to 11, and which premises are bounded on the north by a public passage leading to Trimbuck Parashram Street, on the south partly by the property formerly of Curson Mohanjee and now of Casum Mahomed Khoja, and partly by the vacant ground formerly of Jeewanjee Hormusjee and now of Canjee Shama, on the east by the property formerly of Rustomjee Nowrojee Cappavala and now of Muncherjee Dorabjee Cooper, and on the west by a public passage leading to the said Falkland Road and,

SECONDLY.—All that piece of foras freehold new salt batty ground, with the messuage, tenement and building standing thereon, on the northern side of the said Falkland Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Bombay under old No. 90, and new No. 13,588, and new Survey Nos. 3455, 3454 and 2454, and which said messuage, tenement, and building are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward No. 225 and Street No. 6, and which said premises are bounded on the north by the property formerly of Kessow Ratna and now of Liladhur Cullianjee, on the south by the property of Poonumchund Panaial, on the east partly by the passage leading to the said Falkland Road, and partly by the property of the Kessow Ratna, and on the west by the property formerly of Hajee Sulleman and now of Hajee Cassum Dawood, and which said firstly and secondly described premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Sorabjee Cowasjee Soortee.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF A SPLENDID SELF-ACTING ORGAN, CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELLERY, &c., IN FORBES STREET, FORT.

On THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in Forbes Street, Fort, by order of Mr. Furdoonjee Bezonjee Kapadia, the mortgagee in possession, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Mr. P. Ruttonjee, the goods and stock-in-trade, consisting of clocks, watches, gold and silver jewellery, a splendid self-acting organ playing full brass band of 30 men with 6 spare barrels, glass show cases and cupboards, safes, watchmakers' tools, etc.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the heirs of the late A. G. de Ga, Esq., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on SUNDAY, the 19th inst. at 1 p.m., at the Prospect House, Grant Road, valuable open carved, blackwood household furniture, big dinner set specially ordered from England, glassware, best platedware, silverware, square piano by Soundy and Co., gold hunting watch with gold chain, rings, English clock, large Brussels' carpet, mahogany dining table, 1, 2, 3, 4 light hanging argand lamps, China garden seats, table ornaments, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 18th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Medows Street, Fort, opposite the old "Bombay Gazette" Offices, the valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery, glassware, mahogany square piano, by Soundy, double door iron safe by Lord, on stand, Lady's and Gent's pneumatic plated iron bicycles, Wheeler and Wilson's foot-sewing machine, large copying press, large musical box, standing and table lamps, etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 8th June, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Parel, No. 7, Foreman's Bungalow, the valuable and handsome, blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carve, household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of T. W. BROWNNUTS, Esq.

The property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 11th inst., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 4-30 P. M.

1 second-hand strong palanquin office shigram in good order.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 strong-glass fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 grey arab pony, 14 hands, goes well in harness.
1 handsome bay waler, 15-1 hands, quiet in harness.

AUCTION SALE OF COAL.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 3-30 p.m., Messrs BENNETT etc. Co., will sell by Public Auction, at Malet Bunder by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of Mr. Ambalal Pranjiwandas—

About 135 tons smithy nut coal, ex-steamer Othello.
About 134 tons coke coal, ex-steamer Idar.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD LAW BOOKS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, one lot of old law books consisting of an index of all the reported cases in England and Ireland, in 4 volumes, Harrison's Digest, the Annual Digest, Gisler's Common law of Digest, Mohammedan and Hindu Law, Seton's Equity forms, Contract Act, Benjamin on Sales, Civil and Criminal Procedure Codes, Chamber of Commerce reports, etc. etc.

The books will be on view three days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 8th June, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Land with the Tannery Standing thereon, situated at Sion, near the G. I. P. Railway Station.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will, under instructions from the Trustees of the estate of the late F. Rowland, Esq., sell by Public Auction on the premises :—

All that very valuable piece of cultivated land situate on the east side of Sion Hill, admeasuring about 58055 square yards, containing good mangoes and toddy trees with the Tannery standing thereon, consisting of engine, boiler, shafting, pullies and machinery attached in good working order, suitable for any kind of business.

There is a small dwelling-house on the ground.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN BALES.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 8th inst. at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction by order of the following Mill Companies at their Registered offices No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on account and at the risk of the undermentioned yarn merchants yarn bales as under :—

By order of the Lakhmidas Khimjee Spinning and Weaving Co. Ld., 91 bales, 4.09 lbs. each of their 21st Red tie, Calcutta yarn.

Do do 200 do 20s' Flower Tie China yarn on account and at the risk of Doongersi Golabchand, yarn merchant.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of piece-goods and other sundry articles.—

10 bales stripe soosy.
14 bales grey drill.
8 cases printed handkerchiefs.
2 cases white shirtings.
A quantity of sundry grey, white, and coloured piece-goods such as shirtings, jacconet, prints, dhooties, etc.
1 case damaged shirts.

AUCTION SALE OF PIECE-GOODS.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of the concerned the following goods :—

On account and risk of Lackmidas Damoder—
J B S—646-648, 649-52—7 cases dyed sateens.
G O H Co—1678-80—3 cases Trouserings.
On account and risk of Khimjee Chutoorbhuj—
J B S—662-667—6 cases dyed sateens.
On account and risk of Hemchand Muggonlal—
Greaves 16017, 16021-4—5 bales dyed cambrics.
On account and risk of Mathooradas Sakerlal—
G U S Co—305-311—4 cases white drills.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 8th June, 1898.

LAWRENCE AND MAYO.
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
To the Principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in the East.
BY APPOINTMENT
To H. E. the EARL of ELGIN & KINCARDINE
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.
OFFICES IN INDIA :
CALCUTTA. BOMBAY. MADRAS.
HEAD OFFICES :
67 and 69, Chancery Lane, London.
CATALOGUES FREE.

SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE
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Are the only PIANOFORTES of that name, which have a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

The best Piano for the Climate of India.

Have been in use in India over 50 years.

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THACKER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY.
ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.

	Rs.	a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate	3	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	4	0

Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,
GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.
OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.
AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

WIESBADEN, GERMANY,
PENSION VILLA FRANK,
ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other, House stands on its own grounds. Within three minutes' walk of Kurhaus. moderate Prices. Arrangements made with Families, for summer or Winter season.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the
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And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co, Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., MADRAS

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF FURNITURE, LAMP, OLD CLOTHES, etc.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 9th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, the property of a deceased gentleman, consisting of sofas, chairs, looking glasses, table, writing desk, cupboard, cots with bedding, grain jars empty, etc.

Also by order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, consisting of sofa, desk, table, chairs, coat, handcart, etc.

Also by order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, consisting of old wearing apparel, coat, dhotur, cap, etc.

Also a bicycle, the property of a gentleman.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT.

Under instructions from Messrs. Pestonjee Rustim and Kola, Attorneys for the 1st and 2nd defendants in Suit No. 304 of 1897, (Ruttonjee P Malegaumwalla vs. Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others), Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of June, 1898, at 4-30 p.m., on the premises in pursuance of the decree in the above suit dated the 16th day of December, 1897.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All the undivided moiety or half share of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, deceased, of and in all that piece or parcel of land or ground, together with the messuage or tenement and shop standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Parsee Bazaar Street and Goga Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 41 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old Nos. 326, 3.16, and 326, new No. 5267, old Survey Nos. 302, 626, and 628 and new Survey No. 9028, and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east partly by the said Parsee Bazaar Street and partly by the property of Mathuradas Valji, on or towards the west partly by the property of Navazbai M Billimoria and partly by that of D H Gaswalla, on or towards the south partly by the Todd or Goga Street and partly by the said property of Mathuradas Valji, and on or towards the north by the property of the said D H Gaswalla, and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Parsee Bazaar Streets No 38, 40 and 42, and Goga Street No. 90, Ward A Nos. 1549, 1715 (2), and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Rustomjee Nanabhoy Mehta, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of his executors.

For further information and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs Pestonjee, Rustim, and Kola, the executor's Attorneys, at their office, 101, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned, at their office, Forbes and Medows Street.

SALE OF THE VICTORIA ROLLER FLOUR MILLS MACHINERY, PATENT BISCUIT TRAVELLING OVEN, CORRUGATED IRON ROOFS, etc.

By order of the Liquidators of the Victoria Roller Flour Mills, Ld. (in Liquidation), Messrs MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON etc. Co. will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th July, 1898, at 2 p.m., on the Mill premises at Grant Road.

Machinery consisting of Flour Milling and Wheat Cleaning, such as Roller Mill and Spare Rollers, Automatic Flour and Bran Packers, Centrifugals, Reels, Purifiers, Blowers, Brush Machines, Cockle Cylinders, Wheat Separator, Bran Duster, Elevators, Worms, Shafting, Pulleys, Pedestals, Leather Beltings, Beam Scales and Weights, etc.

Also, for removal, one Patent Biscuit Travelling Oven and three other Ovens, almost new, Corrugated Iron Roofs, etc.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th June, 1898.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JUNE 7.

CONSOLS were quoted in London at 111 5-16ex., yesterday. French Rentes were unchanged at 103 1-4 ; but Paris Exchange on London declined 1-2 centime, to 25·28 1-2fcs. Indian Sterling Loan remained at 114 1-2 ; and 3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Securities at £62 3-8 ; Bar Silver declined 1-8d., to 27 3-8d. per oz.; while in New York there was a drop in the price of the metal of 1 1-8 cent., at 58 1-2 cents, with demand Exchange on London unchanged at 4·86 3-8 dollars. About £250,000 in Gold was paid into the Bank of England yesterday.

For White Karachi Wheat the quotation was 33 1-2s. June-July shipment ; and for Red Karachi, 32 1-2s., same shipment, sellers via the Canal. Brown Rapeseed was quoted at 36 3-4s., June-July shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet, Surats and Arrivals dull. The day's Sales were 6,000 bales ; and the Imports 14,000 bales. Spot Mid.-Americans and American Arrivals were unchanged in price ; while in East Indian descriptions there was an advance of 1-8d. in good Madras Western, and Fair Coconadas ; for Egyptian Fair Brown 4 1-4d. was quoted. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

There was no change in New York in the price of Ready Mid.-Uplands, which remained at 6 1-2 cents per lb. ; August Futures were 1 point lower, at 6·45 cents, and December 6 points higher, at 6·38 cents per lb. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales ; and the Arrivals to date compare as follows with those in 1897 and 1896 :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Monday's Receipts	6,000	800	1,000
Two days' do.	11,000	2,000	3,100
Since 1st Sept.	8,370,000	6,559,700	5,105,000

Locally, the market for this staple has been quiet to-day. A small business has transpired at current prices. Shippers bought but 300 bales, consisting of 100 each of "Fine Dhollera," and "Mowa Ginned" at Rs. 157, Rs. 147, Rs. 157 per candy, respectively. The local Mills purchased 1,400 bales, of which 300 were "Compta Ginned," at Rs. 164 ; 200 each "Karanja Ginned" at Rs. 155, "Chopda" at Rs. 148, Chandoor also at that price, and Bhagalkote at Rs. 144 ; 110 Bengal, at Rs. 141 ; 100 Akola Ginned, at Rs. 160 ; and 100 Surat Ginned, at Rs. 170 per candy.

The following is our usual weekly comparative statement of the movements of Cotton :—

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Week's Receipts	31,000	10,000	16,000
" to U. Kingdom	44,000	12,000	17,000
" " Continent	40,000	14,000	15,000
Total receipts since 1st Sept. ...	8,353,000	6,558,000	5,102,000
" exports to U. K. do. ...	4,623,000	2,951,000	2,145,000
" " to Continent do. ...	5,157,000	2,011,000	1,678,000
" Stock in the Ports	430,000	391,000	311,000

Total visible supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 3rd inst., affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Total supply of all kinds	3,020,000	2,197,210	2,570,050
" " Surats	170,000	273,530	382,550

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

	1898.	1897.	1896.
Stock in Liverpool	1,170,000	1,084,700	1,025,500
" London	5,000	4,000	5,000
American Afloat	90,000	37,100	44,000
East Indian	5,000	16,100	23,500
Total..	1,270,000	1,138,200	1,098,050
Price of Middling-Americans ...	3 9-16d.	4 1-8d.	3 15-16d.
" Good Dhollera.........	3 1-32d.	3 13-32d.	3 3-16d.
Difference......	17-32d.	23-32d.	3-4d.

WHEAT AND SEEDS continue quiet and unchanged, but little business being done. Buyers of "White Delhi" offer at Rs. 5-1, but sellers ask Rs. 5-2. For "Brown Rapeseed" Rs. 5-11 is asked, for Linseed Rs. 5-14, and for "Poppy" Rs. 6, but there is little enquiry.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Sunday and yesterday, were as follows :—

Cotton	13,811	bales.
Wheat	99,397	cwts.
Linseed	13,738	"
Rapeseed.........	16,288	"
Gingellyseed	1,290	"
Poppyseed	6,386	"
Castorseed	3,237	"
Rice	1,370	"

EXCHANGE.—The market has continued quiet in tone at 1s. 3 31-32d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. There was a moderate enquiry for Bank Paper, and a fair amount of Merchants' Bills were reported sold, the market closing quiet as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand .	1s. 3 31-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. Telegraphic......	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 ms' sight	1s. 4 3-32d.	"
Francs.........	1·69 1-2	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a firm market at 94⅞ and 94 7-8 for Money and Account, respectively, for 3 1-2 per Cents, with 87 for Threes.

SHARES.—There has to-day been a downward movement in prices, the changes in our revised list being without exception in favour of buyers.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 4.

Stallard, Lt, Bo R A, en route to Mhow, from England.
Fenn, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo A M S, on duty from England.
Harrison, Capt, Bo R A, on duty, from England.
Shone, Col, Bo R E, on duty, from Poona.
Searle, Lt, 9th Bo I, off furlough, from England.
Campbell, Col, Bengal I G, ordnance, from leave, from England.
Campbell, Capt, Bengal, Blackwatch, on transfer, from England.

JUNE 5.

Campbell, Lieut, Bengal, Sutherland High, on leave, from Shahjanpur.
Armstrong, Major, Bengal, 14th Lancers, on leave, from Allahabad.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE. 4.

Hayes, Capt, Bengal, The Cameronians, on promotion, to Aldershot.
Woodall, Lt, Bengal, 2nd R Sussex, on leave, to London.
Lumsden, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, I M S, on furlough to London.
Wilson, Lt-Col, Bengal, J A Gent's Dept, on leave, to England.
Weller, Capt, 14th B Lancers, on leave, to England.
Campbell, Col, Bengal, I G ordnance, on duty, to Cawnpore.
Campbell, Capt, Bengal, Blackwatch on transfer, to Benares.
Hollway, Major, Bengal, 1st D C L I, on leave, to England.
Warden, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bengal, I M S, on furlough, to England.
Marriote, Capt, 14th Bo I, on furlough, to England.
Keene, Capt, Bo, R Fus, on duty, to England.
Smith, Major, Bo. R E, on furlough, to England.
Fenn, Surgn-Lt-Col, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Poona.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY
REGIMENTAL ORDERS, BY MAJOR
G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING B. V. A

Bombay, 8th June, 1898.

1. Winners of Prizes at the late Carbine Association Meeting, who have not yet received their Prizes, are requested to apply to the Hony. Secy. B. V. A. Carbine Association—Care of Messrs. Macbeth Bros. and Co., Apollo Street, Fort.

By Order
L. PENNY, Lieut.,
Acting Adjutant, B. V. A.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.
(*Gazette of India*, June 4.)

MILITARY WORKS DEPARTMENT

The following promotions are made in the Engineer Estabt of the Military Works Dept :—Lieuts R J G Fraser, R E, and A A McHarg, Second-Lieuts O G Brandon, R E, and J Charteris, R E, to be Asst Engrs, 2nd grade.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut R W W Gordon, R I M, is appointed to officiate as Port Officer, Karachi, vice Comdr C W Hewett, R I M.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to order the following promotions of Ex and Asst Engrs attached to State Railways :—J H White, F W Allum, Lieut G Lubbock, R E, and Lieut R S Muter, R E, to be Asst Engrs, 1st grade ; A L McKenzie, Lieut L E Hopkins, R E, and Lieut C F Anderson, R E, to be Asst Engrs, 2nd grade ; Lieut R S Muter, R E, J H Hemp, F V Tayler, and C D D Wilson, to be Ex Engrs, 3rd grade ; G F Tompson, J M A Despeissis, and J H M Smith, to be Ex Engrs, 2nd grade ; and R C Dyson, to Ex Enrs, 1st grade.

Mr W A Johns, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, whose services were lent to the Uganda Railway Committee, is granted furlough for one year under Article 340 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 25th Sept 1897, the date on which his connection with the Uganda Railway Committee ceased.

Mr D H Coblaw, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, Hyderabad, is permanently transferred to Bengal.

Mr W H Nightingale, Suptdg Engr, 1st class, and Secy to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, in the Public Works Dept, is promoted to Chief Engr, 3rd class, temporary rank, with effect from the 20th May 1898.

Mr A S Thomson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, Bengal, is appointed to officiate as Suptdg Engr, with effect from the afternoon of the 16th May 1898, during the absence on privilege leave of Mr W A Inglis, or until further orders.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DADY SHETT—PETIT—June 7, at Petit Hall, Malabar Hill, Bombay, Bai Bhicaijee, the eldest daughter of Sir Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Bart., and wife of Mr. Dady Nusserwanji Dady, of paralysis, aged 54 years. Deeply regretted. The funeral will take place this (Wednesday) morning at 8 o'clock.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

STRONG—BOWHAY—May 23, at Gulzarbagh, Patna, by the Rev H Mayne Young, Ernest Sidney Strong, to Louie Lizzie Leahy Bowhay.

DEATH.

FERGUSON—May 29, at Mohima, Jorehaut, Assam, Ellen Warburton, the dearly beloved wife of J P Ferguson.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1898.

THE apparent intention of the United States to annex the Philippine Islands seems to have greatly disturbed the Government of Japan. According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, wiring from that capital on May 16th, the Japanese Ambassador had sought the support of Russia for a vigorous protest against such a step, and conferences were then going on with Count Muravieff on the subject. It was understood in St. Petersburg that not only Russia but France and Germany disapproved of the permanent occupation of those Islands by the United States, and will energetically support the protest of Japan. However that may be, it is a symptom worth nothing that Japan addresses herself to Russia to obtain her powerful support in resisting the suggested aggrandisement of the States in her neighbourhood. It emphasises the understanding between the two Powers which found unexpected expression in the announcement that Russia withdraws from the Korea and will recognise the independence of that country so long as it is not endangered by any other Power. It was further agreed that Russia and Japan should reciprocally notify each other when experts are lent to the Emperor of Korea to assist in the development of the resources of his dominions. It is now sufficiently clear that Russia and Japan have seen reason to come to an understanding, and get over the distrust engendered by the action of Russia and her allies in enforcing modifications of the treaty of Shimoneseki. Japan after all recovered a very substantial monetary equivalent for her enforced withdrawal from the Liao Tung peninsula ; she was not sent away empty-handed. It would, however, be a very serious matter indeed for Japan, shut off from possibility of expansion towards the north by the uninvited presence of Russia in Manchuria, were the United States to occupy the Philippines and close her in on the south. For three hundred years the Island Empire has cast longing eyes on the Philippines—a fact not forgotten at Madrid, which addressed the Great Powers on the subject when the close of the war with China seemed to whet the Japanese appetite for more. But it was one thing to have a weak non-aggressive Power like Spain as a neighbour on that side ; it would be a very real danger to have the Philippines pass into the possession of a nation of seventy millions, animated with new ambitions. Meanwhile the hold of the Spaniards on Manila seems to have been sensibly weakened by the success of the insurgents in the province of Cavite. According to Admiral Dewey, fifty Spanish officers and eighteen hundred soldiers have been captured, and Cavite is prepared for occupation by the American troops, now on their way from San Francisco. In Cuba things are also going badly for Spain. The sinking of a steamer in the channel of Santiago is believed by Admiral Sampson to make the escape of Admiral Cervera's fleet impossible. Five thousand men have been landed at some distance from Santiago and joined by 3,000 insurgents under Garcia, making a force of 8,000 men to attack Santiago on the land side. As there is railway communication with Manila only sixty miles distant on the opposite side of the Island, Marshal Blanco who has 70,000 regulars at his disposal with 30,000 volunteers, ought to be able to look after that force. But the fact remains that he was not able to prevent the landing of the Americans, or crush the handful of rebels waiting to assist them when landed. It remains to be seen whether Cervera will allow himself to be shut in by the sinking of a solitary steamer in the entrance will seal up the great Bay of Santiago. Such an obstruction might be removed by a free use of explosives. The game is not yet over ; but for the moment things are not going well with the Spaniards either in the Philippines or in Cuba. The crucial question is where is the the strong reserve fleet that was at Cadez three weeks ago and has not been heard of since ? Is it on its way to intercept the troops being sent from San Francisco to Manila ? Or is it waiting to try conclusions with Admiral Sampson when he has exhausted his ammunition by a leasurely bombardments of the batteries of Santiago ?

The sinking of the Merrimac by Lieutenant Hobson and a volunteer crew of eight seamen is spoken of throughout America as an act of most distinguished heroism. The Merrimac, covered by a bombardment of the batteries, apparently steamed at full speed into the mouth of the harbour, and when there was turned athwart the narrow channel and sunk by the touching of a button that discharged a series of torpedoes in the hold. The ship sank instantly, and Lieutenant Hobson jumped into a small boat to return to the American War vessels in the offing. Admiral Cervera it is stated, chivalrously ordered the Spanish guns to stop firing and sent off a boat to pick up Hobson and his eight men. It is asserted that the Merrimac was steered into the channel of the harbour under a "tremendous" fire from the Spanish batteries. But she was not even once struck. A well aimed shell or two would have stopped her career, but she was not touched. The bombardment of the batteries lasted for two hours, and it was doubtless when their fire was reduced and the attention of the gunners was directed to the enemy's cruisers, that Lieutenant Hobson found an opportunity to dash in and sink the collier athwart the channel. It was a sailor-like achievment ; but to describe it as an act of the highest heroism collier in face of the fact that neither crew nor ship was injured in the slightest degree by the ill-aimed fire from the well-pounded batteries is an abuse of superlatives. It was no doubt very magnanimous of Admiral Cervera to stop the fire of guns and send a Lieutenant to capture the gallant nine making off to Admiral Sampson's war squadron, that had been plying in his batteries for a couple of well spent hours. This chivalrous act has been keenly appreciated throughout America. It certainly showed forbearance and humanity, and if it incidentally brings people in the States to see that Spaniards are not all ogres, it may do something to restore a better feeling amongst the readers of the Yellow Press, which, it to is be hoped will learn from the enemy a much needed lesson in international courtesy. But from the military point of view pure and simple, is it well advised to show lenity to men, who, taking their lives in their hands, steer a ship into a position where being sunk, she presumably renders the capture or destruction of the opposing fleet certain ? We can hardly imagine Von Moltke taking much thought for the personal safety of men who had endeavoured with more or less success to secure the eventual destruction of a German fleet. He would have been much more likely to enforce the lesson that such an undertaking whether it succeeded or failed, would involve the destruction of every man taking part in it. Napoleon when he saw British sailors mixed up with the crew on the deck of a French ship, which they boarded and were "cutting out," immediately swept the deck clear of English and French by discharges of grape, shot and thus saved the ship by the sacrifice of her crew—and of the Jack Tars who had rashly ventured to attack her in a French harbour. Nevertheless, Admiral Cervera deserves full credit for an act worthy of a Christian Knight. It is to be that Admiral Dewy who certainly did not allow sentiment to interfere with the completeness of his success at Manila, will find an opportunity of reciprocating the Spaniard's high bred courtesy to an enemy absolutely in his power.

EVEN when allowances are made for the strain imposed upon the services in Bombay by famine and plague last year, the period occupied in the preparation of the report on the Forest Department of this Presidency for 1896-97, strikes the observer as an unnecessarily protracted one. The Forest year however ends on June 30th, three months later than the ordinary administrative twelve months, so that it can at least be said that the report is in the hands of the public before another Forest year has being quite numbered with the past. From a revenue point of view the period was an unsatisfactory one, since all of it except the first quarter was marked by plague and famine and a consequent heavy reduction in the timber trade, and in receipts from grass and grazing usually collected by the Department. In the Northern Division the settlement work was practically completed except in the Mandvi Taluka of the Surat District, where, the Commissioner states, the original work was done with so little judgment as to necessitate revision. Mr. Wroughton's report shows that some advance was made in the important matter of fire protection, the results of the measures taken having been reported as much more satisfactory than in previous years. In the Thana District, too, the area burnt over was less than usual, but Mr. Wroughton admits that as grass was in great demand, consequent on the famine, the villagers had a greater personal interest in the prevention of forest fires than is usually the case. A similar reduction in the area of forest fires reported from other Divisions points to the same conclusion. In the Central Circle the effects of famine on the receipts of the Department were also very marked. Mr. Shuttleworth writes, "as the prices of food-grains became very high, trade in timber and other forest produce languished for the want of money and demand ; and whatever grass had sprung up under the early rains in the country east of the moist forest belt bordering the Syhadris was quickly eaten up by cattle, and what escaped died away under an absence of rain and humidity, so that there was an absolute dearth of grass in the Sholapur and Ahmednagar divisions, and in the eastern ranges of the Poona and Satara divisions, and the inland ranges of Nasik, by the middle of November 1896." The timber, firewood and bamboo sales were poor in consequence of these adverse conditions, the revenue from grass grazing and other minor forest produce also showed a considerable decline. The losses in revenue thus entailed would have been considerably greater but for the substantial sums realised from grass extracted from the reserves by Mr. Shuttleworth and sent for sale in the Famine districts. This policy was however more beneficial to the cultivators than to Government, for although it arrested the downward rush of forest revenue it entailed a net loss on the whole transaction of nearly three quarters of a lakh, owing to the cost of exportation and other charges. But as Mr. Monteath says in the Famine Report lately issued, the saving it effected of the lives of a considerable number of useful animals and the assistance thus given to many agriculturists carrying on their occupations without intermission was a very complete recompense for the net loss. There was an increase in forest crime and the prosecutions were less successful than usual. From November 1896 all the forest area except those specially under reforesting were thrown open to free grazing 'the extra' area thus turned into "the village common" being no less than thousand square miles. The natural effect of this was a large decrease in impoundings of cattle, a process which had even to be stopped in the closed areas, as the cattle had become so reduced in condition that it was not worth the while of their owners to pay the fines.

In the Southern Division the reverse was the case, the number of cattle inpounded rising from 14,511 to 16,174, but it appears that in the case of Belgaum this was due to the very late receipt by officers of the orders under which the forests were thrown open to free grazing to outside cattle from the famine affected area. The effects of the famine seem to have been felt less severely than two in the other centres, though the demand for wood was considerably curtailed. In the Sind Circle the forest areas in the vicinity of the Indus undergo constant change. In the year under report for instance 3,574 acres were lost by erosion, two thirds of them being valuable forest, while on the other hand nearly 18,000 acres were gained by accretion, though "they may not be handed over to the department." So that while over five square miles of forest bearing land have been lost, the department has gained a much larger area of alluvial deposit. The acting Commissioner recommends that increased care should be taken to cut down the trees for sale in places where the probability of erosion is great, instead off allowing the timber to be lost by innundation. The season is described as a "model" one for forest growth, the innundations being neither too high nor too low. The result was a general improvement in natural reproduction which was considerably enhanced by the precautions taken against fire and injurious grazing. Incidentally in the Sind report we meet with an example of the unconscious ease with which exaggerated language may be used in the statement of the Conservator, that plague decimated the population of Shikarpur and other towns in Upper Sind for as Mr Giles points out only a few imported cases occurred in that part of the Province. However taking the whole of Sind, the plague had a most injurious effect upon the receipts of the Department. It paralysed to a considerable extent the trade in timber by causing at once a dearth of labour, and an immense decrease in the demand for material, with a consequent accumulation of stock and inability on the part of the forest contractors to realise their profits. In Sind as in the Southern Maratha country, the railway companies are the principal purchasers of timber, which they use for stoking purposes, and of course the interdiction of communication between certain affected and unaffected areas, reduced the number of trains run, and consequently the demand for firewood.

In one respect the forest administration in Sind would appear to bear favourable comparison with that of the Presidency proper. The report shows that a number of small tali nurseries were started and cultural operations for introducing better species of forest wood in some reserves were carefully prepared. Save for a few operations at the Lingmalla nursery no experiments of any moment appear to have been carried on in the Presidency Circles. Mr. Lely, the Commissioner os the Northern Division, expresses his deep regret at the absence of any progress in experimental directions. This want of enterprise cannot be put down to plague and famine, since the section of the report dealing with experiments has been for years practically a blank. It is principally due to the smallness of the forest staffs, which renders it hopeless to expect of anything on a large scale. But Mr. Lely thinks that something more might be done than to devote the nurseries entirely to the propagation of ordinary trees of the country. It would, he remarks, be more in accord with the spirit of the age to devote some portion of the ground and the zeal of such "an enthusiastic ranger" as he met at the Bulsar nursery to making some advance forward. Mr. Gladstone's advice to English farmers some years ago when they were complaining so greatly of agricultural depression, was that they should devote part of the soil then utilised for growing agricultural crops at a loss to fruit culture ; and although this suggestion was laughed at by some superficial observers, it was followed by many farmers with no small profit to themselves. Possibly with this example in mind Mr. Lely writes "the introduction and improvement of fruit trees and of trees bearing some useful product is a marked feature of the progress of western countries, and there is great scope for and need of this kind of work in India. It is possible that the department may not recognise culture of fruit trees as within its sphere, but it is hoped for the sake of the country that such a narrow view is not accepted by Government." In this hope all who desire to see the resources of the Empire developed will join. There may be practical difficulties in the way, and the abortive attempt to grow chinchona near Mahableshwar in years gone-by is a warning against heavy expenditure on experiments until trials on a small scale have been carried out. But at least some efforts should be made in the direction indicated by Mr. Lely. The increase in the area of land in England devoted to fruit culture has involved a reduction of the acreage under food-stuffs, but if fruit trees were grown in forest areas in India, there would be no such "robbing of Peter to pay Paul." If only one forest tree in fifty bore marketable fruit, a great addition would thereby be made to the productive wealth of the country.

IT is understood that the section of the Russian railway from Merv as far as Yulatan near Panjdeh has now been opened to traffic. The section from Yulatan to Tanarah, sixty miles from Herat, is unlikely to be finished for several months.

DURING the first quarter of the current year the number of new properties assessed in the town and island of Bombay was 48, while 89 existing properties had their assessments increased. On the other hand, the valuation of 383 small properties was lowered, so that the net increase in the rateable value of the city for the three months was only Rs. 66,394, representing an increase in the general tax of a little over Rs. 1,200 per annum.

MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN and Co. send us specimen of their excellent Georgraphical Studies of India, Burma and Ceylon. They propose to hold large stocks of these, as well as of Studies from the Public School Atlas, in Bombay, and they may be readily obtained of all Indian booksellers.

HERE is an advertisement which appeared in the "Morning Post" to hand last mail :—

NOTICE to Millionaires.—Owing to the stiffness of the Army Examination, Two Young Gentlemen, aged 19 and 20 respectively, would like to act as private Secretaries and Companions to Millionaires from Klondyke or elsewhere ; would teach manners, use of the letter H, and other Society necessaries ; salary £2,000 per annum; extras cycling, tennis, and other Society amusements ; beware of imitation —Write, &c.

CONSIDERABLE interest was manifested in the competition for the Cambridge University (Magdalene) Pain this year. At the beginning of term it was expected that three crews would enter the list—namely, C. J. D. Goldie (Third Trinity), secretary of the C.U.B.C., and R. B. Etherington-Smith (First Trinity), the president ; W. B. Rennie (Emmanuel) and A. W. Swanston (Jesus) ; A. S. Bell, ex-president, and B. H. Howell (Trinity Hall). However, Rennie and Swanston declined the contest, which was left between the four other old Blues. The race was decided on May 12. A close race was confidently anticipated, and this was fully borne out by the result. There was very little wind, and the conditions generally were conducive to good time being accomplished. The race was of an exciting character throughout, neither crew gaining any appreciable advantage, and a stubbornly contested encounter ended in a dead heat, although in the opinion of many of those in close proximity to the finishing-point the Trinity pair just won. However, the judge, Mr. S. Fairbairn, gave his verdict as a dead heat. It has not yet been decided whether the race will be rowed again. The time was 7 m. 56s.

THE Czar held a review of the St. Petersburg garrison on Saturday last, when forty-nine battalions of infantry, fifty-one squadrons of cavalry, and 156 guns took part, affording a fine military display. The spectacle was witnessed by the Czarina, the Grand Duchesses, the Foreign Military Attaches, and an immense crowd of people, who accorded the Emperor and Empress an enthusiastic reception. The whether was splendid.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

THE ATTACK ON SANTIAGO.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

Reports have reached New York stating that an American force, numbering 5,000 men, landed near Santiago this morning under cover of fire from some of Admiral Sampson's ships and was joined by 3,000 insurgents under the leadership of Garcia.

The rest of the American squadron simultaneously renewed the bombardment of the Santiago forts.

THE POSITION IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Admiral Dewey has informed the Washington Navy Department that the insurgents in the province of Cavite have captured fifty Spanish officers and 1,800 men, also the arsenal, and that Cavite is now prepared for occupation by American troops.

INSURGENTS CLOSING IN ON MANILA.

MUTINY OF A SPANISH REGIMENT.

JUNE 7.

Reuter telegraphing from Hong Kong says that the insurgents are closing in round Manila, and fighting now takes place frequently.

One of the Spanish regiments in the Philippines has mutined, and shot its officers

The British residents remain in Manila, but other foreigners have taken refuge aboard the ships in the harbour.

The telegram further states that Admiral Dewey has refused to allow the insurgents to storm Manila until the American troops, now on the way, arrive there.

THE EVACUATION OF THESSALY.

The evacuation of Thessaly by the Turkish troops has been completed.

SERIOUS RIOTS IN BELFAST.

Serious riots have occurred in Belfast, where a mob of Orangemen attacked a Nationalist procession and overpowered the police, chasing the latter to their barracks and wounding fifty, several of them grievously.

The Military were called out and cleared the streets.

GENERAL LOCKHART.

JUNE 6.

General Sir W. Lockhart's period of leave has been extended and he will not return to India until September.

BULLOCK CAUGHT BY TRAIN IN MOTION AND KILLED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JUNE 7.

A bullock straying on the rails was caught by the 2 o'clock train from Poona to Bombay, near Kirkee. The animal was first thrown up by the cow catcher, afterwards it got entangled in the wheel and dragged 100 yards. No damage was done to the train.

NO FRESH CASES OF PLAGUE.

CALCUTTA, JUNE 7.

General death rate on Monday was 42 as compared with 50 for the average past 5 years. No fresh seizures from plague but one death.

SIR ASMAN JAH'S HEALTH.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, JUNE 7.

There is now every hope of Sir Asman Jah's safe recovery, the operation by Surgeon-Colonel Hatch of Bombay and Dr. Lawrie for carbuncle having resulted beneficially.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Chisholm arrived here this afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macpherson arrived here afternoon 4th.

PLYMOUTH, JUNE 6.

The P and O Co.'s steamer Arcadia arrived here evening 4.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Maria Valerie, from Trieste, left here last night for Bombay via Karachi.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 6.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	3 1-32

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	115 5-16 ex
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114 1-2
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 3-8
Bar Silver	27 3-8

The sum of about £250,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

JUNE 7.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, interrupted. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadis Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Private telegrams in secret language for Greece cannot be accepted.

Cable Pernambuco Ceara interrupted.

Communication between Bolama and Bissao interrupted.

Amazon Cable interrupted beyond Gerupa.

Telegrams for Nicaragua are subject to censure at San Juan Del Sur, and accepted at sender's risk.

Private telegrams to and from Philippines in Code and Cipher suspended.

Cable Hongkong to Manila interrupted.

Private telegrams in Code or Cipher via Haitu are prohibited by Government United States. Diplomatic telegrams are accepted.

Telegrams for Costa Rica are subject to censure of Nicaragua Government and are subject to delay.

Following telegrams prohibited within the jurisdiction United States:—

(1) Spanish Government except those addressed to Government United States.

(2) In code or cipher to and from the West Indies, Venezuela, and Brazil except Government telegrams other than Spanish telegrams named above.

(3) All telegrams in plain language containing information hostile to the United States during the war with Spain.

Amoor route interrupted between Djalinda and Blagoweschensk.

Cable St. Thomo Loanda interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 7th June, 1898.

[Difference in Longitude allowed for.]

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	6	5	0 p.m.	5	56
Teheran	7	2	43 a.m.	...	14
Suez	7	2	55 p.m.	...	8

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 7th June, 1898.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	52	...	1
" Karachi	...	25	...	1
" Madras	1	23	...	1

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

(FROM OUR COMMERCIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 20.

INDIA is again unfortunate in having to borrow at a time when the condition of the Money market, though easier than it has recently been, is still anything but conducive to the cheap raising of money. Necessity, however, knows no law. The two and a-half millions sterling of India Bills to be tendered for this day week at the Bank of England are merely to replace a similar amount falling due, so that the operation will produce little effect on the Money market. In September last the response to an offer of 2 1-2 millions was to bring in applications for upwards of 7 millions, the bills being allotted for twelve months at an average discount rate of £2 11s. 8d. In November last the bills which are now to be replaced were offered, and the applications reached a total of nearly 12 1-2 millions, the average discount rate being £2 15s. 2d. per cent. While there is no doubt that the applications for the present issue will be on a very large scale, it is hardly likely that the borrowing will be at so cheap a rate as in November, seeing that the quotation for six months' Bank bills was then 2 3-4, and is now fully 3 1-2 per cent. Lord George Hamilton, Secretary of State for India, has replied to the objections embodied in a memorial from London bankers and merchants to the constitution of the Committee of Inquiry into the proposals of the Indian Government in regard to the currency. His Lordship defends the appointments he has made, and states that his decision in regard to them is final. With regard to the probable outcome, he says no action which would have the effect of inflicting injury or even serious disturbance on the London money market is likely to be regarded as beneficial to India. Replying to Mr. Maclean in the House of Commons, he has intimated that if the Committee regards the question of the closing of the mints as relevant to the enquiry, there is nothing in the terms of reference to prevent them from going into that subject.

A pamphlet signed "H. F. B." just published by the firm of Effingham Wilson, of London, emphatically condemns the closing of the mints to silver in India. The writer points out that during the ten years ending in 1893, after providing 142,000,000 rupees for famine relief, additional railways, and special defence work, the balances of the surplus years exceeded those of the deficit years by upwards of 23,000,000 rupees. The revised estimate for 1893-4, he admits, showed a deficit of 17,930,000 rupees, but of this he attributes 11,850,000 rupees to loss of opium revenue consequent on the Indian Government's own action. Moreover the revenue of that year was charged with 15,799,000 rupees for famine relief, railway construction, and special defence works. Briefly stated "H. F. B.'s" argument is that prior to the closing of the mints the loss by exchange was largely compensated for by some of the inevitable consequences of the decline. The revenue increased, debt was covered, compensation allowance for loss made to the Government officials, the flow of capital to India was not checked, local enterprise was active, trade was flourishing, and the purchasing power of the rupee in India did not diminish. But H. F. B. believes that all this has been changed by closing the mints. The internal trade (of India) sapped of its life-blood; the external trade thrown out of balance; the opium revenue half lost; the flow of English capital reversed; local enterprise checked; monetary crises rendered annual; ordinary banking accommodation unobtainable; fluctuations of exchange more violent." This is the catalogue of evils which he sees to have been brought about by the legislation of 1893; and he proceeds to argue that the mints should be re-opened. The special feature of the pamphlet in the plan proposed for meeting the additional loss by exchange which the Indian Government would have to face in the event of exchange falling—to the meeting value of the rupee—instead of silver rising. "H. F. B.' assumes a fall of 4d. below the Budget estimate for the current financial year; that is, a fall to 11 3-8d. This, he estimates, would increase the cost of the £16,000,000 home remittance which Sir James Westland has budgeted by 87,826,320 rupees. Adding 2,500,000 rupees as compensation allowance to the services, and deducting the budgeted amount for the continuation of the frontier war, a net extra requirement of 75,511,320 rupees is shown. This additional revenue, it is suggested, might be provided as follows:—

	Rs.
Increase of import duties to 10 per cent	45,905,000
Duty on imported yarns at 7½ per cent	1,881,[illegible]
Increase of excise duties on Indian cotton goods to 10 per cent	2,311,000
Excise duty on Indian yarn at 7 1-2 per cent	7,031,250
Recovery of opium revenue	15,000,000
Seigniorage on resumed coining of silver (as per last return)	1,604,000
Import duty on gold at 5 per cent	2,2[illegible]5,000
Rs.	75,960,[illegible]75

"H. F. B's" plan simply resolves itself into an increase of the general import duties and of the countervailing Excise duties so far as cotton goods and yarns are concerned; in other words, increase of indirect taxation. Only so far as the opium revenue goes does he apparently rely on an increase of revenue consequent on an expansion of trade through the cessation of the handicapping of India's exports consequent on the present artificially enhanced exchange as compared with free silver-using countries. But he at the same time holds that the Indian ryot would be fully compensated for higher import duties by the increased ability of India to compete as an exporter with its rivals and the consequent increased demand—favoured by low exchange—for Indian produce; and that Lancashire exports to India would really not be checked. Increased duties on imports, he urges, would also have "the special advantage of bringing under contribution the independent native States. "H. F. B." does not exclude from consideration the possible effect of the re-opening of the mints in raising the exchange value of silver. "Would it be out of the range of practical politics," he asks, "to suppose that the 'era of progress' now commencing in China might be inaugurated by the provision of a silver currency in the country with open mints as in India? Japan might perhaps than be glad to retrace her steps and follow suit We might have an Eastern Silver Union.

This season's American cotton crop is all but delivered. The quantity in sight is now about 10,700,000 bales, or only 300,000 bales below Mr. Henry Neill's estimate at the beginning of the cotton year. This is by a long way the largest crop on record. The next to it in size was in 1894-5, when the yield was 9,900,000 bales. There is in stock in Liverpool 1,100,000 bales, this weight being pretty much the same as last year; but the reserves held by spinners not only in Lancashire, but in the States and on the Continent are considerably heavier than twelve months ago. The outlook for the growing crop is said to promise another large production.

Negotiations are going on at Cairo for the formation of a bank with a capital of £1,000,000 privileged to issue notes payable on demand. The note circulation would be guaranteed by a reserve of gold equal to one half and the remainder in securities approved by the Egyptian Government at par values. It is proposed that the designation of the institution should be the "National Bank of Egypt," and that Government control should be exercised by the nomination of a governor and two accountants. The Government support should ensure the success of the note circulation, which would be a novelty in Egypt, where hitherto all operations have been settled in coin, and when the bank is established great public advantage may be expected, as the present banking system is old-fashioned and inadequate for the requirements of the country since the great development of industrial enterprise by foreign and local capitalists. It is intended, when the conditions are finally arranged between the promoters and the Government, that the shares should be issued in London, Paris, and Cairo. The numerous applications which have been already received here indicate that the scheme enjoys warm local favour.

The "Impartial" of Madrid, which has constantly maintained that the disproportionate fall in Spanish exchanges has been due to artificial causes, sees a confirmation of this view in the improvement which took place during last week. "In a nation whose exports exceed its imports by many millions," remarks that paper, "there is no reason for so serious a monetary disturbance other than the action of a syndicate which regulates exchanges to suit its own purpose. The holders of foreign bills accept these exchanges because it is to their advantage to do so. In addition to this, the prospect of the Spanish Government being obliged to raise foreign loans to meet the expenses of the war, especially of the fleet, offered an opportunity by which the money changers were not slow to profit. But the inevitable result followed: the enormous price of gold (in Spanish currency) attracted to Madrid the hoarded metal of the country, the amount of which is greater than is generally supposed. The Bank, as we are informed, has acquired many million pesetas in gold, part of which it has devoted to the replenishment of its reserves, while the rest has been shipped abroad in order to avoid the necessity of purchasing foreign bills in Spain. On May 9 the Bank purchased none, and this, in our opinion, was the reason for the improvement in the exchanges. The holders of bills, who were hoping to sell them at the high prices fixed by the syndicate, began to perceive that there was no demand." The "Impartial" approves the proposal that the Bank of Spain should authorise its branches to acquire foreign money in order to defeat the attempt of the alleged syndicate.

We are so accustomed to be told that the decline of British trade is due to the incapacity of the British manufacturer, his want of adaptability to the need of those whom he desires to supply, &c., that it is rather refreshing to hear for once the other side of the case, and to note what our merchants think. The forcible address of Sir J. W. Whittall, the President of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey, at the annual meeting of the Chamber at Constantinople is well worth attention. He is not blind to the defects of his countrymen, though he mentions, truly enough, that the British manufacturer is so hard pressed by his foreign competitor's cheaper wages and longer hours that in many cases he can only hope to compete with him by extra speed of production of given standards of goods on a large scale, which accounts for his adhering to old patterns and designs. Sir J. W. Whittall's main point is that our commercial supremacy up to the seventies was largely due to the prestige of our flag. Unfortunately, he tells us, times have changed for the worse. "In many articles our foreign competitor beats us. His means of transport, owing to his Government railways and subsidised lines of steamers specially conceived to stimulate his trade, are often more favourable than ours, and certainly the position of the Englishman in many countries is no longer what it was. It would be foolish to conceal the fact that of late years it has been a disadvantage rather than otherwise to be a British subject in some countries, and undoubtedly, so far as this and similar countries and concerned, the past obstinacy shewn by Her Majesty's Government, in refusing to promote and protect the interests of its men of enterprise in the same way as other Governments—notably the French and German—pushed those of their subjects, has resulted in very serious losses to British trading interests." It is not pleasant, it must be confessed, to hear that in Turkey it is a disadvantage to be a British subject. If our name, has lost the welcome and respect it used to command at least our traders ought to be under no disadvantage because they are the Queen's subjects. It is well known that foreign Governments frequently exert official pressure to secure orders for their merchants, while our Government has hitherto carefully avoided even the suspicion of such a thing, and it is obvious that this lack of official support is often sufficient to deprive us of trade that would otherwise have come to us. The old idea that the trader was best left alone to fight his own battles unprotected by Government is, in Sir J. W. Whittall's opinion, no longer correct; and what bears out his arguments with practical force is that, whereas in the sale of British made goods in Turkey the British merchant is falling behind, he still leads in the export business of native products to Europe. Since British merchants are the same in both cases, we may well ask why this is so. The explanation the President of the British Chamber of Commerce in Turkey declares he has discovered from personal experience. "The import business, involving as it does the necessity of prestige, credits, the good will of officials, and constant disputes and lawsuits, requires the support of the flag at every step whereas the export business, involving no credits and few disputes, very seldom requires the protection of the flag. Where such protection is little or not at all required, where all are on the same footing, the British trader shoots a head; but where protection is required, or is greater in one case than the other, the British trader fails." In fact, he is convinced that, as things are nowadays, our Government will have to do for its trade and traders all that foreign Governments do for theirs, otherwise the balance must inevitably turn against British trade, and to turn this balance a very small disadvantage is sufficient.

BISHOP JOHNSON MEMORIAL FUND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR.—Will you very kindly grant space for the accompanying letter and allow me to say that I shall be glad to receive and forward the subscriptions of any who desire to respond to the appeal.—Yours, &c.,

W. F. SCOTT.

Bombay June 7. Archdeacon.

Royal Exchange Building, Calcutta, 4th June 1898.
The Ven. Archdeacon Scott, Bombay.

Dear Sir,—At a large and representative meeting held at the Dalhousie Institute, Calcutta, on Monday the 2nd May, at which His Honor Sir John Woodburn, K. C. S. I., Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, presided, the following resolutions were unanimously carried:—

That the clergy and laity at this meeting assembled, desire to express their deep regret, at the approaching departure from India of the most Reverend Edward Ralph Johnson D.D., LL.D., Lord Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and Ceylon; their grateful appreciation of the eminent services rendered by his Lordship to the Christian community in India during the twenty-one years of his episcopate; and their admiration of his single-minded devotion to the duties of his high and sacred office.

That with a view to perpetuate the memory of the Metropolitan a Fund be opened, and subscriptions invited throughout India, Ceylon, and the United Kingdom for the following objects, viz:—

(1)—An episcopal throne to be placed in St Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta.

(2)—A portrait of the Bishop to be placed in the Town Hall.

(3)—The erection, with the permission of the Government of Bengal, of a chapel of architectural design in the compound of the Presidency General Hospital, Calcutta, in place of the present old and unsuitable building; to be called the "Bishop Johnson Memorial Chapel."

A sum of nearly Rs. 10,000 has already been subscribed in this diocese to the Memorial Fund, but it is estimated that about Rs. 25,000 will be required to carry into effect the objects in view, and as the Executive Committee feel that there must be many, both clergy and laity in other parts of India, who would wish to co-operate in the movement, I should feel much indebted if you would kindly draw the attention of Church people in the diocese of Bombay to the inauguration of the Fund, so that friends of the Metropolitan and others who appreciate his work may have an opportunity of subscribing.—Yours faithfully,

W. PARSONS, Honorary Secretary.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE Hall Line s. s. Aston Hall, Captain C McFee, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Liverpool, experienced cyclonic weather in the Arabian Sea. The s. s. Lismore, Captain S. Andrews, which reached this port on Monday from Cardiff via Karachi, met with rough weather with a heavy beam sea. The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Kola, Captain J. W. Livingstone, which came in harbour on Monday, from Karachi, had fresh to moderate S. W. breeze and swell. The same company's Steamer Fultala Captain A. B. Cave, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta via coast ports, reports that the monsoon burst with westerly gale off Comorin on Saturday the 4th June. On Malabar Coast she met with increasing south-east winds with thick drizzle at times, and from Vingorla to Bombay fine considerable westerly swell. The s.s. Kirkhill, Captain T. B. Watson, which reached here yesterday, from Calcutta, met at Cochin moderate monsoon with very heavy rain. The s. s. Kt. Commander, Captain J. R. Durant, which arrived in harbour yesterday, from Colombo, encountered for the first twelve hours out from Colombo fresh westerly breeze, from Cape Comorin, had variable weather, fresh southerly and north-westerly breeze until reaching latitude 13, thence moderate north-west winds and fine weather, no appearance of monsoon.

THE MONSOON AT CALICUT.

MESSRS. MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND Co. inform us that their Calicut agents wired yesterday, June 7, as under.—"Monsoon burst here last night, communication now impracticable."

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

A GENERAL meeting of the Corporation of Calcutta was held on Thursday evening at the Municipal Office, when there was a full attendance of members. At the instance of Babu Nolin Behari Sircar, a motion was carried requesting Doctors Sanders, Russell, Charles, and Sarbadhikary to form themselves into a visiting Committee to inspect cases at the Manicktolla Hospital and form an independent opinion on cases therein.

SATURDAY, JUNE 4.

There was a dulness in certain quarters of the city to-day, accounted for, perhaps, by the fact of its being a half-holiday For the past two or three days people living in the affected parts of the town have migrated to their homes; but this is only in cases where they could afford it. The Ward Committees are still busy with house-to-house visitation and attending to the general conservancy of their Wards; especially in Ward No. 8 is this particularly noticeable.

FRESH CASES AND DEATHS.

The official returns issued from the Health Office yesterday showed that there was one seizure in Ward No. 6, a youth residing with his father, a labourer, in Marquis Street, which had been already reported. The boy was removed to the Manicktollah Hospital for treatment. One death was reported from the Campbell Hospital, the patient being a Hindu, who was removed here on the 2nd instant from Gopi Mohan Bose's Lane. To-day a case of illness was reported from Abdul Latif's Street. The patient was seen by Dr. Clemow who regarded the case as suspicious. Instructions were given to Medical Inspector S. N. Bose to remove the patient to hospital for observation, etc. He was accompanied by a strong body of police, but on the party reaching the spot, they found the patient dead. The body was ordered to to be buried by the police. Subsequently the whole place was disinfected and the clothes of the victim buried. There was also a case of seizure reported from Collinga Bazar Street, the patient being an Uriya. One of the members of the Ward Committee was asked by the Health Officer to enquire and report on the case.

INOCULATIONS IN THE CITY.

Dr. Neild Cook, the Health Officer, visited the Alipur Jail this afternoon, and inoculated a large number of prisoners. From here he proceeded to 103 Ripon Street and there performed several operations on people who applied to be inoculated. There were very few inoculated at the Laboratory.

DEAD RATS IN HARRISON ROAD.

On information received, the Health Officer this morning despatched a party of men to 192 Harrison Road, where it was reported that dead rats were seen. The premises were thoroughly disinfected but few rats were found

THE TICCAWALLAH SCARE IN ENTALLY.

At midnight Middle Road Entally was the scene of great excitement over the ticcawalla scare. A ticca garri was seen travelling at lightning speed along the thoroughfare with a crowd of native chasing it with lathis and shouting out "Ticcawalla, maro, maro." Suddenly the garri came to a stand at the head of the road connecting South Road, Entally. The crowd rushed to attack the occupant and surrounded the conveyance, but on opening the doors they found to their dismay that the garri was empty, It was then discovered that the horses had taken fright and bolted, unseathing the driver, and it was only an empty conveyance that the crowd were following.

THE RAILWAY TRAFFIC

The following were the arrivals and departures by rail from Howrah and Sealdah, respectively, on Friday:—Howrah, arrivals 328 less; departures 2¾ excess Sealdah, arrivals 1,694 excess; departures 990 less.

THE AMBULANCE CASE.

The further hearing of the case in which seven accused persons are charged with rioting with deadly weapons and causing mischief by burning an ambulance car in Champatollah, was called on before Nawab Sayed Ameer Hussein the Northern Division Magistrate, to-day. The several pleaders engaged on behalf of the accused addressed the Court. Mr Hume was then heard in reply, and his Worship lessened his task by asking him to confine his remarks as to accused Nos 0 and 3. The Magistrate promised to deliver judgment on Monday.

SUNDAY'S DOINGS IN TOWN.

THE LATEST CANARD.

There was a general feeling of rest in the city today Nothing of any sensational character was officially reported to the Commissioner of Police, except that the latest canard about town among the lower classes of natives was that the Government were going to demolish all the bustees and remodel the city, erecting pucca houses instead. This proposal, so the rumour goes, is to take effect within three months' time. The rumour which we give for what it is worth has caused a tendency on the part of several people in quarters of the town to again leave the city, but the officials are endeavouring to convice the alarmed folk in the several sections that the rumour is without the highest foundation. The exodus, if any, is comparatively small compared with the number of people who are returning to town. Those who had left found that they had taken a step which was not worth the cost; for most of those who have returned are losers in more ways than one.

FRESH SEIZURES AND DEATHS.

No fresh seizures was officially reported to the Health Department up till midday yesterday. Saturday's returns show three seizures and two deaths.

THE POLICE AND THE PLAGUE.

Just before the Mohorrum festivities began, Mr. James, the Commissioner of Police, was innundated with applications from the native constabulary force for leave. The Commissioner told the men that as the Mohorrum was drawing near he could not accede to their request, but that, after the festival, he would consider their petitions. Not to break faith with his men, Mr. James has given about 150 constables out of about 3 000 leave. He has now had to fall back on the armed force of 140 men. Besides this, Mr. James had taken the necessary step of making about 80 recruits from the outlying districts. The 140 armed men will be distributed about the town at Sukea, at the plague camps, and at the several thalas where they can be best utilised. The recruits will also be posted to certain centres, and their number will be shortly increased.

DISINFECTING THE TOWN.

Inspector Phelan, of the Health Department, proceeded to Gopi Mohan Bose's Lane where a case of suspected plague occurred on Friday, and disinfected the premises. Dr. Mukerji was ordered to Giri Babu's Lane this morning where he disinfected the house in which the Eurasian, who died at the Medical College Hospital, lived. Some of the clothing also was burned.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m, yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle & Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	3
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi, and Dongri	2	0	11
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Khumbharwada	0	0	18
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada	3	0	17
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	4
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	3
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	*11	0	3
Hospitals	0	3	8
Total	16	3	73
Total plague deaths to date	30,217	26,065	

* Old cases which have been under enquiry.

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality at Lower Damaun on Sunday was four. There was one death from plague at Varkoond on Saturday, and since then there has been only one attack. Dr. John Moniz, who is in charge of Varkoond, got 30 cart loads of Kutchra removed from the village, disinfected 20 houses in the infected parts and burnt a lot of infected clothes, and it is hoped that the the plague at Varkoond will soon disappear.—Whether the cordon on the Damaun frontier remains or is removed, will now depend at the option of the Plague Commissioner before whom the people of Damaun will do well to lay their grievances. The hardship, relating to the cordon is, however, intolerable and amounts to cruelty towards dumb animals. Several years ago a public main road from Vapi to Damaun via Kunta was built at the joint expense of the British and Portuguese governments and it has ever since been in the common use of both British and Portuguese subjects. All provisions such as grain, fuel fodder etc., have been brought from Vapi and Nagar Haveli to Damaun by hundreds of bullock carts by the main road via Kunta every day. By a recent order, issued by some British authority, this mainroad has been stopped to persons going from Damaun to Vapi or from Vapi to Damaun, as well as to carts which now have to be brought via Varkoond by a road which is not built, and one mile of which at high tide is covered by water, and at other times is Knee-deep in mud, through which the bullocks with very great difficulty are able to drag the loaded carts and while doing so several bullocks are maimed and rendered permanently unfit for use, and several carts have been upset and the limbs of cartmen broken. During the monsoons it would be impossible for a single cart to come safe from Vapi to Damaun via Varkoond.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

A MATCH of a novel character was played at Annandale last Thursday, Bowlers being pitted against Batsmen The idea was given by Prince Ranjitsinghji, who hopes some, day to share in a big match of this kind in England the eleven best bowlers to be found in the whole country meeting the eleven crack batsmen. Runjitsinghji holds that the bowlers would win. At Simla they certainly did, mainly because Mr. H. D. Watson is a first-class batsman as well as a good lob-bowler. His 100 was a fine exhibition of cricket, though he was caught at the wicket, before he had made 50: the umpire giving him the benefit of the doubt. Colonel Nixon made 70, not without some chances, but his was a pretty exhibition of batting. With six wickets down for 212 the Bowlers looked like making a big score, but the uncertainty of the game was never more clearly proved, for not another run was made! The Batsmen began badly for French, the most constant scorer on the Simla ground, was out leg-before when only 7 runs had been made. Prince Ranjitsinghji was next in, but with a splitting headache from the sun and a sprained knee (which had already interfered with his bowling) he was scarcely at his best. All the same he played with much greater freedom than in previous matches here, and was more at home on the matting pitch. There had been heavy rain in the early morning and the wicket played well, the balls not bumping in the usual manner—a fact which goes to show that with a good supply of water the pitch could be kept in good order in spite of polo three days a week. Ranjitsinghji scored 27 in five overs, making three 4's and only one single, but in hitting at an overpitched ball from Foulkes he was held at mid-on by Trotter, a really good catch as the ball would have gone to the boundary. Pollen had meanwhile been bowled, so the 2nd and 3rd wickets fell for 36. Creed and Gosling now got set, and they well represented the Rifle Brigade. Creed is quite one of the best batsman that has come to India of late years; his style being very finished and he has a forward stroke to the off which is most effective. At the same time he can hit very freely all round, and his late cuts are a treat to see. Gosling has a strong defence which it is not easy to break through. These two batsmen raised the score to 88, when Gosling was caught off Foulkes. The Maharaja of Patiala, who had been highly successful as an underhand bowler, failed to score; but Bonham-Carter kept up the wicket while Creed punished the bowling in a fashion which seemed to promise well for his side. Various bowlers were out, and at last, at 148, he was given out leg-before wicket to the first ball bowled by Collins. He had made 89, of which sixteen hits were to the boundary, and there were only eight singles in his score. At this stage of the game Watson was put on and his slows secured two wickets. Bonham-Carter was unluckily run out; and, with one man short, the side went out for 158, the bowlers thus winning by 54 runs. Six out of the team had actually bowled. Score:—

BOWLERS.

H D Watson c Ranjitsinghji b Creed	100
H D Foulkes b Gosling	8
T A Andrus c Ranjitsinghji b Gosling	2
Lieut-Col Nixon c Elliot b Ranjitsinghji	70
H Hensman b Ranjitsinghji	12
Major Bythell c and b Ranjitsinghji	1
Capt Perkins c Wrench b the Maharaja	15
H M C Trotter c Ranjitsinghji b the Maharaja	0
E W Antram not out	0
Major Watkis c Gosling b the Maharaja	0
Rev J H Collins c the Maharaja b Ranjitsinghji	0
Extras	4
Total	212

BATSMEN.

E L French l-b-w b Hensman	4
Capt Pollen b Hensman	1
Prince Ranjitsinghji c Trotter b Foulkes	27
P R Creed l-b-w b Collins	89
G B Gosling c Antram b Foulkes	13
H H the Maharaja of Patiala c Watson b Foulkes	0
N Bonham-Carter run out	9
C T Vanderbyl b Watson	3
W M Warburton not out	3
Major Wrench c and b Watson	0
Major-General Elliot absent	0
Extras	9
Total	158

CALCUTTA AND CURRENCY.

WHETHER it was due to apathy, or to the fact that currency is a very ticklish subject, I know not, writes the "Pioneer's" Calcutta commercial correspondent, but out of one hundred and sixty members of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce only thirty-six responded to the Committee's circular asking for opinions on the Government's currency proposals. As I mentioned last week, the exchange banks did not respond as they had no power to speak for their Head Officers, and I believe there were a number of firms and institutions such as insurance companies which refrained from replying for a similar reason. It cannot, however, be very flattering to the Government when out of these thirty-six replies there was not one that had not some objection or other to the scheme, while by far the greater number were emphatically opposed to it. Probably one of the most convincing replies was that written by a firm engaged in the China trade, which deserves more than passing notice. Commenting on the tendency of the Government scheme, through its proposed sales of silver, to increase the divergence between the rupees and its silver equivalent, the latter went on to show how far out the Herchell Committee were in their view of the probable result of the closure of the Mints on the price of opium. "It may be doubted," said para 117 of that Committee's report, "whether any considerable diminution in the rupee value of opium exports to China would be likely to result from the adoption of the proposals of the Indian Government." Since 1891, however, the rupee price of opium has fallen 22 1-2 per cent. from Rs. 1,252 a chest to Rs. 979, while the dollar price has risen from dols.691 to dols. 702 1 2, or 1 1-2 per cent. During the same period Indian exchange on China has fallen 24 per cent. from Rs. 183 per dors.100 to Rs. 142 1 2 so that the rupee price of opium has to had to bear almost the whole of the fall in exchange with China. The letter goes on to refer to the misstatement made by Sir James Westland in his last Budget to the effect that the loss in opium revenue during 1897-98, amounting to Rs 57,39,000 was due to a falling off in dollar prices, and it is pointed out that the dollar price only fell 1 per cent as against a rupee loss of about 5 per cent as shown in the Budget. The only and direct cause" is the comment, "of this inter-rupee dollar loss was the extrinsic value of the rupee ruling at the time. For the same reason, all other exports from India to, or in competition with silver using countries, are affected in a greater or less degree."

I understand that the Indian Currency Association, which most people thought was defunct, is not in accord with the finding of the Chamber, and are getting up a memorandum on their own account to be forwarded to the Currency Committee. In this they will endeavour to show that what we have been suffering from is not a scarcity of rupees but of loanable capital, and the remedy they propose is that Government should induce the Banks to send out their capital to India and without establishing any fund for the purpose, simply guarantee its return at one and four. Regarding the question of scarcity of rupees versus scarcity of loanable capital, it will be extremely difficult to prove for the truth is, as a banker said to me the other pay, we have suffered from a scarcity of both.

There can I think be little doubt that the Government's proposal have brought home to many the seriousness of the competition with silver using countries. This is specially noticeable in regard to tea. and I believe is already causing a fall in the price of Indian tea shares in London. As for Calcutta there is simply no market for tea shares of any description. The cotton mills too have taken alarm. The telegram to which I referred last week has been followed up by a letter to the Currency Committee, signed by millowners representing sixty per cent. of the cotton spinning industry of Bengal. They state their views briefly, although they claim that their opinion is the result of many years thought and experience. They believe that the measures now proposed by Government will cause further and incalculable injury to their trade both locally and with China and conclude their letter with the following paragraph:—"From our point of view we consider that the wisest and safest course may be found in the admission by the Indian Government of the failure of the present system, and in the adoption of measures by which with as little dislocation of trade as possible India may once more obtain the safety of a free silver basis of value."

AT the annual meeting of the Society for the Study of Inebriety, held on May 17 in the rooms of the Medical Society of London, 11, Chandos-street, Cavendish-square, Dr. Norman Kerr, the president, in the chair. Lady Elizabeth Biddulph said she wished to mention a fact which had not yet appeared in the Press concerning the splendid victory won by our troops on Good Friday morning at Atbara. She was in Cairo at the time that our soldiers left for the Atbara camp. All on a sudden there was a whisper went round among the wives and other friends of the military men to the effect that the Sirdar (Sir Herbert Kitchener) had sent back all the beer that had been ordered to the front with the soldiers. Being a supporter of the cause of temperance she was naturally interested in this move, and on making inquiries ascertained that as far as possible all intoxicants were to be excluded during the campaign. In a conversation which she had with Lord Cromer on the subject, he said that if beer was allowed in the camp he was afraid there might not be as much work done. "But what about the Nile water?" she asked. "We have pasteur filters in the camp," was the reply, "and plenty of good tea and coffee, which you will find our troops will be able to fight on." They had fought, and what was the result? A great temperance as well as a great and brilliant military victory. (Applause.)

THE PLAGUE RIOTS.

OFFICIAL REPORT AND GOVERNMENT REVIEW.

CONCERNING the riots in the City of Bombay in March last the following report and Government Resolution were issued yesterday from the Judicial Department:—

Bombay Castle, 2nd June 1898.

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2346 R. dated the 1st April 1898:—

"I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor in Council, the following report regarding the serious and lamentable disturbances which occurred in this town on Wednesday the 9th of March 1898.

"2. Before I enter upon a detailed narrative of the disturbances, I may be permitted to state, with reference to certain allegations by anonymous writers in the Press, &c., that it is untrue that the disturbances were premeditated, and that it is a gratuitous libel on the Mussalman community to say that a regular plan of campaign had been arranged by the Mussalmans with the object of forcibly resisting the plague measures of Government, and that a certain day—be it Wednesday or any other day in the week—had been fixed for this event.

"2a. That the majority of the inhabitants—be they Hindus or Mussalmans—disliked the plague measures, and that the Jhulais—amongst whom the outbreak occurred—were more opposed to them than any other sect, was well known to me; but I and my men had been amongst the latter repeatedly and we had still hopes that they would remain quiet, especially as I knew that His Excellency the Governor was actually considering in what way and to what extent the plague ordinances could be modified so as to make them less irksome to the people.

"3. Another proof of the non-existence of any organized or premeditated forcible resistance is furnished by the fact that on the morning of the outbreak plague operations were actually going on in 50 different parts of the town and without the slightest opposition.

There were on that morning

8	house-to-house search parties in the	A	Division.	
6	do	do	B	do
6	do	do	C	do
11	do	do	D	do
13	do	do	E	do
5	do	do	F	do
3	do	do	G	do

"4. Besides these, numerous other anti-plague operations were being carried on at the same time all over the town, and it is, therefore, perfectly absurd to say that the solitary case of obstruction in the E. Division was part and parcel of a premeditated and organized plan of forcible resistance.

"5. Had that been the case, the Police by themselves would certainly not have succeeded in quelling the disturbance within two hours and a half of its outbreak.

6. A town with over 800,000 inhabitants has, as a matter of course, a certain contingent of bad characters, and Bombay with its heterogeneous population is probably more favoured in this respect than any town of its size in Asia or Europe; for in this city of ours the jumble of races, castes and sects amongst the Hindus and Mussalmans is most extraordinary, and furnishes the Police even in ordinary times with an amount of labour and trouble which has no equal elsewhere.

"7. And the most turbulent amongst the inhabitants have always been the Jhulais, a sect of fanatical and bigoted Mussalmans, who originally hail from Benares, Lucknow and thereabouts, and who began to come to Bombay some forty years ago, and whose numbers have greatly increased by immigration since the construction of railways.

"8. On the 6th January and the 5th of March there was some slight resistance to plague measures in different parts of the town in which the culprits were punished—perhaps somewhat leniently—by the Magistrates who tried the two cases, but it is more to the point that on the 8th of March the Plague authorities in that part of the town where the disturbances subsequently took place met with a pointblank refusal by some Jhulais when they attempted to remove a suspicious case, and it is to be regretted that this was not brought to the notice of the Police.

9. I come now to the morning of the 9th of March. It appears then that about 9 a.m. on that day a search party consisting of a Parsee Medical student named Dhanjibhai Ratanji Gilder, Sub-Inspector (Plague Department) Ruknuddin and three other employes of the Plague Committee proceeded to the house of a Jhulai named Anudin Badal, who lives in house No. 33 A, Ripon Cross Road, in order to remove to the Plague Hospital a girl named Masuma (aged 12) who had been reported as suffering from plague.

10. The parents refused admittance to the house, which, as the patient was a female, was not surprising. Upon this the Parsee Medical student sent for the Hakim (a native doctor) attached to the Jhulai Plague Hospital, and this person came at 9-45 a.m., and he again tried to persuade the parents to allow of the girl's examination, but in vain. Mr. Gilder then wrote a memo. to a Eurasian nurse, a Mrs. Murfoy, also attached to the same hospital, asking her to come across. She came at 10 a.m. with Lieutenant Warneford; but though she was allowed to see the girl, the parents would not consent to her removal, violently asserting that she had only ordinary fever, while the Nurse—wrongly as it turned out by and by—declared that it was a case of plague.

"11. This protracted wrangling in a locality almost entirely inhabited by Jhulais could have but one result, and that was the gathering of a large crowd of men, women and children, who naturally sided with the parents, and soon it become apparent that, if the removal of the girl were insisted upon, trouble would ensue.

"12. Lieutenant Warneford then telephoned for Mr. Superintendent Nolan in charge of the E. Division of the City Police and on his arrival at about 11 a. m. accompanied by five European Police Officers and a Subhedar of the Native Police, seeing that some excitement prevailed, he suggested that Mr. R. B. Stewart, of the Indian Civil Service, who is in charge of plague operations in the E Division, be sent for. Simultaneously he also requisitioned for 10 armed and some Mounted Police from my headquarters,

"13. When Mr. Steward came on to the scene at about 11-15 o'clock, another effort at persuasion seems to have been made, but this was as unsuccessful as all former ones, and just at this moment Police Havildar E-1129 came hurriedly up to the lane where the Plague party and the Police were assembled, with the information that a very large crowd of Jhulais had gathered in the principal street (Ripon Road), that they had armed themselves with sticks, and were very turbulent.

"14. Mr. Nolan thereupon moved his men on to the Ripon Road and followed by the Plague officials they found themselves confronted by a vociferating crowd of men, who showed every inclination to riot. Stone-throwing in fact began as soon as the Police came out on to the main road.

"15. Seeing this, Mr Nolan at once despatched a European Police subordinate for Mr. Dastur, a Parsee Presidency Magistrate, and also telephoned to the Police head-quarters for more help (at 11'45 a.m.)

"16. Mr. Dastur came at once and addressed the crowd, advising them to lay down their sticks, and if they had any grievances to tell them to him, assuring them that he would have them redressed; but his endeavours at pacifying the people were futile, stones continued to be thrown at the Police, the Magistrate received a blow on the head and a general rush against the plague party and the Police, who had formed up in line across the street, was made.

"17. Seeing this the Magistrate ordered the Police to fire—this was promptly obeyed, about a dozen of the rioters fell, upon which the rest fled in all directions hotly pursued by the Mounted and Foot Police. The casualties amongst the rioters on this occasion were five dead or mortally wounded and four more or less injured. The Police fired with buckshot.

18. The uproar then spread with usual oriental rapidity to the adjoining streets—chiefly of course to those towards which the dispersed Jhulais had fled; and as it happened to be the third day of the Holi festival, large numbers of Hindus were idling about at the time, suffering probably still from the effects of the drinking bouts of the previous day. A good many of these "more suo" promptly joined in with the Jhulais.

"19. Within half an hour or so the following streets:—Bellasis Junction Road, Duncan Road Babula Tank Road, Grant Road, Parel Road (Bhendi Bazar), FalklandRoad, Foras Road, Hancock Bridge (Mazagaon), then became the scene of very serious rioting, during which many solitary Europeans were assaulted by mobs of people and in some instances seriously injured.

"20. The chief sufferers, however, were my European Police Officers, who were hurrying to the scene of the riot from all parts of the town, and who were attacked whenever the rioters saw them singly or in twos or threes.

"21. The Chairman of the Plague Committee and I were at Government House, Malabar Point, when the telephonic message regarding the outbreak reached me, and we hurried to the scene of the disorder as quickly as possible. The disturbances were over then in Ripon Road and the streets in the immediate vicinity, but just before my arrival a few stray shots were being fired at crowds, who issued forth from the by-lanes of Duncan Road for the purpose of attacking solitary Europeans and members of the Police force driving or riding along that street.

"22. In other streets, however, notably in Grant Road (in several parts of it), in Parel Road and in Babula Tank Road and the eastern end of the Bellasis Road, to which some of the original rioters had fled and where they were joined by idlers and malcontents ever ready for a row, fighting was still going on and lasted up to about 2-40 p.m.

"23 Immediately on the first outbreak, application was made for Military aid and this was supplied with all possible promptitude,—in fact, Major Ross, of the Durhams, with a party of soldiers from the Kennedy Sea Face, arrived in time to render very efficient help indeed. He himself was attacked, but luckily not injured.

"24. I beg to annex a statement giving full details not only of the time and localities of the different disturbances on the 9th of March, but also of the prosecutions instituted by the Police in connection therewith, and supplement it by a sketch of the particular part of the town where rioting took place. These two documents will, I think demonstrate much more clearly what happened than any lengthy narrative of each disturbance could do.

"25. The casualties of the day may be summarized as under:—(a) Among the rioters—11 killed, 13 severely wounded. (b) Amongst the Police.—Killed, Europeans none, Natives none, severely injured Europeans 6, Natives 5, Slightly injured; Europeans 21, Natives 10, 3 horses killed. (c) Outsiders 2 killed (European soldiers). Seriously injured; Europeans 14 Natives 10, slightly injured Europeans 9, Natives 20.

"26. I must not forget to mention the very plucky conduct of several Mahomedan drivers of public conveyances, who at great risk to themselves saved the lives of their fares, and also the gallant behaviour of several others who gave timely assistance to persons who were being attacked by the rioters, or who, as in the case of the attempted firing of the Grant Road Hospitals, continued to attend the patients and bravely struck to their work.

"27. The most notable events after the original outbreak in Madanpura were the attacks on and the attempt to set fire to Plague Hospitals (Case No. 5) which was prevented with the utmost difficulty; the brutal murder of two soldiers in Grant Road (No. 4); the burning down of the gallows screen near the Jail, and the attack on the Babula Fire Brigade Station (Nos. 9 and 10) in all of which cases the officers of European Constabulary behaved with great bravery worthy of the highest praise.

"28. It is unfortunately a fact that my European officers, but still more so my Native Police, live scattered all over the island, and that, therefore, with the exception of about 50 men of the Mounted Police and 100 men of the Reserve (50 unarmed and 50 armed), I had no men ready to hand for any emergency. Thus it was that the disturbances spread for some time and could not be checked as promptly as they would have been had I been able to call out my night duty men.

"29. Out of the total of 167 Native officers and 1,985 Native Constables, 89 of the former and 1,180 of the latter had been on night duty until 8 a.m. of the morning of the 9th, and had gone to their homes in different parts of the city, leaving me with 78 Native officers and 805 Native Constables for day duty and these with the exception of the few Sowars and Reserve already mentioned as being at head-quarters (in 2 places 2 miles apart), were distributed partly on Police and partly on plague duty over the 22 square miles of the Town and Island of Bombay and also in the harbour and docks.

"30. I must also confess that owing to the very heavy extra plague duties which my men have had to perform for almost 18 months, the efficiency of the force has been greatly impaired. I have lost from the plague during this time 116 men have had to give 100 of my old hands over for duty to the Plague Committee, and in their places I had to engage substitutes—often very miserable specimens of humanity.

"31. On many occasions my night men had to continue on duty in connection with plague operations until near noon, while the energies of my European officers were frequently taxed almost to the utmost limit of endurance by Police and plague duties. All the more, therefore, was it a source of pride to me to witness their gallant behaviour and their unflinching devotion to duty on the 9th and following days, when most of them had to bivouac in the open streets for several nights and perform their ordinary duties as well.

"32. Though the closing of the shops and the so-called strike of the Dock labourers, which followed close on the heels of the disturbances, are not matters immediately concerning the Police, I would still refer to them, as they undoubtedly enhanced the difficulties of the situation by reason of the many thousand idlers loafing about the town.

"33. It had been rumoured for some time past that the traders of Bombay intended to close their shops as a sort of protest against the plague measures of Government, and it had in fact leaked out that our traders were in communication with their constituents in Delhi on that subject. But precise information was not forth coming, as the meetings of the grain and cloth merchants were held within private houses and with closed doors.

"34. My employes tried to obtain admittance, but were turned away and we could find no one willing to tell us what had been decided upon.

"35. But I disbelieve entirely that the disturbances by the Jhulais and other low-caste people on the 9th of March were the outcome of the deliberations of the traders, or that the latter had even any knowledge that rioting was about to take place; and I repeat once more that, in my opinion, even the Jhulais themselves did not know on the early morning of the day in question that within a few hours there would be an outbreak.

"36. The closing of the shops and the cessation of work by the Dock labourers and cart-drivers were, however, premeditated, though even as to this I doubt whether it would have taken place so early had not the disturbances amongst the Jhulais precipitated events.

"37. I am unable to give the exact numbers of shops closed, or the numbers of labourers and cart-drivers who refused to work; but as regards the former, the chief markets in the town and the shops in whole streets in the B and C Divisions were closed and the numbers of men and carts on strike have been roughly assessed at 10,000 and 5,000, respectively.

"38. This state of affairs lasted until the evening of the 15th, when after a meeting of the representative traders in Sir George Cotton's offices they agreed to resume business.

"39. As will be seen from the annexed statement,* 247 persons (171 Mussalmans and 76 Hindus) were arrested in connection with the disturbances; of these 144 Mussalmans and 61 Hindus have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment, 18 Mussalmans and 10 Hindus were discharged for want of sufficient identification, and 9 Mussalmans and 5 Hindus have been committed to the Sessions in the serious cases shown under Nos. 1, 4, 5 and 10 in the same statement.

"40. The Military authorities maintained the different guards at my request in full strength for about a week after the disturbances ceased, since which time they have been gradually reduced. . . . .

"41. Besides the prompt and efficient assistance given by the Military, I must thankfully acknowledge that the Naval authorities also came to our help with some hundreds of sailors, and that His Excellency the Governor's Body Guard the Bombay Light Horse and the Volunteers were again promptly on the scene, and by constant patrolling during the first night and following day prevented any further disturbances, should the rioters have shown any inclination that way.

". . . . ."

Memorandum from the General Department (Plague), No. 2510 P., dated the 5th April 1898—Forwarding, for disposal, the following report by the Chairman, Bombay Plague Committee, No. 16834, dated the 18th March 1898, regarding the disturbance:—

"In forwarding the accompanying reports regarding the Jhulai riot in Madanpura in Byculla on the 9th March, I would offer the following remarks:—

"2. The refusal on the morning of the 9th March of the parents of the Jhulai girl to allow her to be removed to hospital is not easily explained.

"3 The Jhulais have for years been known to be excitable and somewhat disaffected. They proved one of the most dangerous classes of rioters in 1893. In plague matters, they have once or twice objected to patients being taken to hospital. But though they have caused anxiety, they have not given trouble. They have a hospital of their own, chiefly supported by the liberality of Sirdar Oomer Jamal, which is under the management of their own Hakim, who has for years lived in Madanpura and enjoys their confidence. In a large share of the cases the Hakim induces friends to bring their sick to the hospital. Others come of their own accord. No plague hospital in Bombay has been more successful or popular. Except the occasional objection to allow a patient to be moved to a hospital, no trouble has hitherto arisen in enofrcing plague measures among the Madanpura Jhulais. This result has been in great measure due to the good offices of the Jhulai Chaudhari, or headman, Nur Ali. Hitherto Nur Ali has been able to maintain control over his people. On the 9th, as stated in Mr. Stewart's report, a body of young men broke away from his influence and attempted to seize the Chaudhari with the avowed object of killing him. Nur Ali is still in safe keeping and for some time is not likely to be able to move about freely.

"4. It is further worthy of note that no attempt has been made to introduce Military search parties into Madanpura. The visiting parties have been medical officers and local Justices and other men of position. The Jhulais, therefore, have not the special explanation which might be put forward in certain other parts of the city, of irritation caused by the presence of troops. Nor, except in one case, has the prevalence of plague sufficient to require the vacating of Jhulai house in Madanpura. In the one case the inmates went without trouble and settled without complaint in the Byculla Camp. Contacts have when necessary been lodged in sheds near the hospital and have always been orderly and good tempered.

"5. So far as I have heard since the outbreak on the 9th the only objection Jhulais have alleged against plague measures is that Government intend to enforce corpse inspection. As Government are aware, the suggestion that corpse inspection should be introduced into Bombay was opposed by the Committee, and was definitely abandoned about two months ago. An attempt has lately been made through the heads of the different Mahomedan communities to obtain from medical practitioners a reliable note of the cause of death. Into this proposal no question of corpse inspection has entered. That the ordinary Jhulais should put forward corpse inspection as the cause of their outbreak supports the view that they have been intentionally misled by disaffected outsiders.

Two further facts deserve notice:—

(1) that on four occasions since the riot the Jhulais themselves have brought information of cases of plague;

(2) and that the father of the girl when told on Monday that he might return home and take his child home as she was free from fever, went himself, but preferred to leave the child in hospital till she was completely cured.

These facts seem to show that the objection to plague measures was instilled from outside or at most was confined to a few.

6. It is to be noticed that after two days under observation the fever left the girl and the suspicious plague symptoms abated. Still it cannot be said that the objection to remove the girl, was due to her parents' conviction she had not plague. At the time she was removed, the girl was extremely ill, almost unconscious. She had the swollen ulcered face which during the part three months had been a common form of plague among children. The Doctor and the Nurse who saw the girl before she was removed agreed that the symptoms were highly suspicious.

"7. Except some stiff-neckedness on the part of her father there seems nothing in the case of the girl, or in the action taken, that explains the parents' refusal to allow the girl to be taken to hospital. Still less was there any local cause or feeling to explain the sudden outbreak of violence against their Hakim and against their leader on the part of the large body of Jhulai youths.

"8. It is possible that an element in this excitment was due to a portion of the young men having taken part in the prevailing Hindu Holi festivities ......"

Letter from the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, No. 2993-C. R. dated the 26th April 1898:—

"In continuation of my letter No. 2364-C.R, dated the 1st instant, I have the honour to report that all persons committed to the Sessions have been convicted and sentenced as under:—1 to death, 5 to transportation for life, 3 to six years' rigorous imprisonment, 2 to five years' rigorous imprisonmen, 2 to four years' rigorous imprisonment, 1 to three years' rigorous imprisonment.

"2 Incidentally I beg to mention that of the 247 persons tried and convicted in connection with the riot of the 9th ultimo—144 were Natives of Upper Hindustan, 62 were Natives of villages in the Bombay Presidency, 41 were Natives of the City of Bombay.

"3. This is another proof of what I have so often mentioned in my Annual Reports that most of the bad characters in Bombay hail from other parts of India and principally from places like Delhi, Lucknow, Benares, Azamgarh, &c.; and it is to be regretted that under existing laws Police supervision over these evil doers is practically impossible."

Resolution.—The reports furnished by the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, and the Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee contain a full description of the riots which took place in Bombay on the 9th March 1898.

2. As regards the origin of these disturbances, Mr. Vincent is strongly of opinion that they were in no sense the result of preconcerted arrangement, but were due to a sudden outbreak of hostility against the measures for the suppression of the plague among one of the most ignorant and fanatical sections of the Mahomedan community. Government had been aware since October 1896 that it was extremely doubtful whether it would be expedient to endeavour to enforce in Bombay City all the measures for repression of plague which high medical authority had commended to them as desirable to combat the epidemic. Trouble was happily avoided last year, but the severity of the attack which has this year afflicted the city compelled Government to attempt more drastic and comprehensive measures. Government have been aware that, though it has often been remarked that there were no indications of the panic that prevailed last year in any quarters, the strain on the patience of all classes of the community has been severe, and the steady progress of the disease, in spite of all the discomfort involved in the measures taken to arrest it, intensified the general feeling against the measures. That there should in such circumstances have been a sudden ebullition of disorder among a portion of the community uneducated, bigoted, and fanatical, is therefore no matter for surprise. Government had been anxiously considering the possibility of relaxing the strain by such amendments of the regulations as might, it was hoped, give some relief without prejudicing their efficiency, and had already ordered some changes to be made before the disturbance occurred.

3. Government therefore concur in the view of the Commissioner of Police that the immediate outbreak had no other origin than in the feelings above alluded to, and that it was neither the result of political agitation nor deliberately planned. That it should be directed against Europeans was not unnatural, as, in the eyes of the ignorant masses, the European members of the community are identified with the authority that had imposed the obnoxious measures. While this appears to Government to be unhappily the fact they are glad to have observed that the leading representatives of all classes have exerted themselves to a remarkable degree in successful endeavours to allay excitement and remove misunderstandings.

4. The casualties which resulted from the riots are reported by the Commissioner of Police to be: (a) amongst the rioters—11 killed and 13 severely wounded; (b) amongst the police—6 Europeans and 5 Natives severely injured; (c) among the general public—2 killed (European soldiers), and 14 Europeans and 10 Natives seriously injured. These heavy casualties are sincerely deplored by Government. Among the most lamentable features of the outbreak must be noticed the brutal murder of two European soldiers, the cowardly attacks made by the mob on isolated Europeans and the attempt to set fire to the Plague Hospital. On the other hand, it must be recorded with gratification that several persons escaped injury owing to the protection they received from Mahomedan and other natives of the lower classes. One instance of this is given by the Commissioner in paragraph 26 of his report, and the plucky conduct of drivers of public conveyances referred to is worthy of commendation.

5. 247 persons were arrested in connection with the disturbances. Of these 205 have been convicted and sentenced to various terms of imprisonment by the magistrates, 28 were dicharged for want of sufficient identification, and 14 were committed to the Sessions and have been convicted and sentenced.

6. Government are of opinion that the action taken by the Magistracy and the police in repressing the disturbance was effective, vigorous and wise. In commenting on the riots of 1874, Lord Salisbury in his despatch No. 31, dated 9th July 1874, wrote: "The excitable character of the people and the many causes of conflict which are supplied to them by diversities of race and creed impose on every Indian Government a special obligation to repress with an unfaltering hand the first beginnings of disorder." Those remarks, looking to the character of the Jhulais and to the fact that the disorder was directly pointed against the action of the authorities, apply with special force on the present occasiton, and Government consider that Mr. Dastur, the Presidency Magistrate, on whom fell the grave responsibility of giving an order to fire, is entitled to the entire approbation of higher authority for his promptness and self-reliance. It is greatly due to his courage and ready appreciation of the necessities of the situation that the elements of disorder were so quickly brought under control and that confidence in the power of the executive to preserve the peace was not shaken.

7. Government have not received from any quarter complaints in regard to the conduct of the police force, and they fully accept the Commissioner of Police's estimate of their behaviour under very trying circumstances. Government have special pleasure in acknowleging the conspicuous bravery with which the officers of the force faced the very heavy odds against them. The high percentage of convictions obtained against persons charged as having been implicated in the outbreak also testifies to the energy and discretion of the police.

The assistance of the Naval, Military and Volunteer forces in the harbour and city was freely placed at the disposal of the Civil authorities, and Native Cavalry were sent down from Poona to assist in patrolling the streets. For this ready and efficient help the thanks of Government should be conveyed to the authorities concerned. The actual rioting was very speedily suppressed, but the city remained in an uneasy and perturbed condition for over a week, as evidenced by the closing of shops, a strike among the cartmen in the city, and the prevalence of unfounded rumours of all descriptions. This uneasiness, however, soon subsided, and happily no further recurrence of disorder has occurred.

(Signed) S. W. EDGERLEY,
Secretary to Government.

An accompaniment to the Resolution is a statement showing the chronological order of the cases arising out of the riots on the 9th March 1898, the manner in which they were decided, the number of persons concerned, and the manner in which they were dealt with by the magistrate.

The "Journal de Geneve" says that the Federal Council has approached the Swiss Assembly with the view of adding four machine gun companies to the Army. Each is to be composed of four officers, sixteen non-commissioned officers, a bugler, two smiths, a saddler, forty gunners, and some others, giving a total of seventy-two officers and men, with sixty-seven saddle-horses, eight machine guns, four two-horse waggan, a faur-house provision and baggage cart, and a field forge and ovens, with four horses. Each army corps would have attached to it one machine-gun company, under the order of the officer commanding the cavalry. This addition to the Swiss Army has long been advocated, but the "Revue Militaire Suisse" says the Army Department is not yet prepared for change, which, moreover, is reported to depend upon the result of certain trials now taking place at Thun.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious, imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

THE BLACKMAILING CASE.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION OT THE COMPLAINANT.

SINGULAR APPLICATION BY DURANT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. Sanders-Slater, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit charges Clive Durant, Dhanjibhoy Dadabhoy Dadyseth, Cooverji Merwanji Mehta, A. Williams, and Sorabji Rustomji Bottlewalla, with putting him into fear in order to extort money from him and, with conspiracy. Mr. D. D. Davur, barrister at-law, instructed by Mr. Lynch, solicitor, appeared for the complainant, Mr. Roughton, solicitor, defended the second accused, Mr. Brown and Mr. Alpaiwalla, solicitors, represented the third accused, Mr. M. A. Jinnah, barrister at-law, instructed by Mr. K. H. Judge, solicitor, appeared for the fourth accused, and the fifth accused was defended by Mr. F. S. Talyarkhan, barrister-at law, instructed by Mr. Captain, solicitor. The first accused Clive Durant conducted his own defence.

The greater portion of the time was occupied in the cross-examination of the complainant by the accused Durant, who put several questions to the witness which were ruled to be irrelevant by the court. Some of them drew forth the indignation of counsel for the prosecution and in one instance the bench and the accused came to a passage-at-arms. Another circumstance, which created some interest, happened at an earlier stage of the proceedings when Durant applied to the court to make use of the legal Practitioners Act and report to the High Court the conduct of Mr. Davur, who, he said, had made certain statements on the last occasion which were absolutely false. The court declined to comply with this application on the grounds that the Act in question was not in force in Bombay and that there was no foundation whatever for making the application. The case stands adjourned to-day for further hearing.

APPLICATION FOR CROSS EXAMINATION TO BE DEFERRED.

Mr. Roughton said that he wished to make an application to the court which was certainly in the interest of all the accused. It was desirable that the cross-examination of the complainant and his witnesses should be reserved. The new Criminal Procedure Code, which was to come in force on the 1st July, provided for the recall of witnesses, and if instead of the case being adjourned till that day it had been adjourned to the 1st of July, the defence would have been entitled under Section 256 of the new Code to recall and examine all the witnesses on behalf of the prosecution. As there was no likelihood of the case being committed to the sessions before the 1st of July,—as they could not say how long the cross-examination of the complainant and his witnesses by the first accused might last,—it would conduce to the saving of time and expense if the case was adjourned till such time as would entitle the defence to reserve the cross-examination of witnesses for the prosecution. There were only 24 days between that day and the 1st of July and there would not be much lost either if the case was adjourned to that day or that the magistrate might under the circumstances use his discretion and permit the accused to reserve the cross examination of the witnesses for—the prosecution.

The magistrate said that he could not deal with the case under the New Code

Mr. Roughton said that his object in making that application was that if cross-examination was not reserved, his client would be immensely prejudiced by the cross-examination of the first accused which might as they all knew last a long time.

Mr. Davur saw as reason why the case should not be committed to the next sessions before the 1st of July. The usual practice must be followed in this case.

The magistrate said that he must follow what to his mind was the only correct procedure.

DURANT AND THE PROSECUTING COUNSEL.

Mr. Roughton said that if the cross-examination was reserved until the 1st of July, there would be a great saving of time and money. When all the witnesses were cross-examined it might turn out that there was probably no case against his client or the rest of the accused.

Mr. Davur: Mr. Roughton must bid good-by to such a hope.

The magistrate said that he must follow the ordinary procedure.

Clive Durant, the first accused, renewed his application for reserving the cross-examination of the complainant and his witnesses. The cross-examination of the complainant would take him longer than two or three days without putting him a single irrelevant question.

The magistrate said that there was no ground whatever for the prosecution to be called upon to set out the whole of their case first of all. The length of the case would to a large extent depend upon the accused. There was no reason shown to depart from the usual practice.

The first accused said that he wanted to bring to the notice of the court which was of great importance to the case. At the second hearing when he was sent down to the cell below for contempt of court, Mr. Davur the counsel for the prosecution took advantage of his absence and made certain statements against him and he hoped that the court would take notice of such conduct under the Legal Practitioners' Act.

The Magistrate: The Act is not in force in Bombay.

Durant said that Mr. Davur had committed a gross contempt of court in making the statement he had made which he (the accused) was in a position to substantiate.

The Magistrate: What statement do you refer to?

Durant said that it was reported in the "Times of India" and the "Bombay Gazette," and these reports were substantiated by notes taken by two other short hand writers—that Mr. Davur said that it required to be widely known that the disappearance of the papers in the case was prejudicial to the complainant's case and beneficial to the accused. That was a statement which he might without mincing matters say was false. It was again stated by Mr. Davur that he (the accused) had said that the documents were forged. He never said to any one that the documents were forged. What he said was that the signatures on these documents were false. He admitted that all the documents were in his handwriting. M Davur had further stated that the Hon. Mr. Metha who represented the accused Dady, the other day, in his innocence followed the lead of Durant which was also false. He (Durant) hoped that the magistrate would take notice of Mr. Davur's professional conduct in the matter. The magistrate ought to report Mr. Davur's conduct to the High Court, and if the Legal Practitioner's Act was not in force in Bombay, to deal with his conduct in the best may he could.

The Magistrate. Mr. Davur, have you got anything to say in the matter?

Mr. Davur: I don't feel hurt a bit by what has fallen from the accused.

The magistrate said that the charge made against Mr. Davur was absolutely untrue to his mind. There was no doubt whatever that the first accused did convey to his mind and for ought he knew to the mind of every other respectable people sitting in court that there had been some tampering gone on with the documents—that they had been removed for the purpose of being tampered with and forged and put into the cupboard after they had been tampered with.

Durant: Will you please hear me?

The Magistrate: I do not wish to hear you any more. I have already heard you at great length continuing he said that the charge made by the accused against Mr. Davur's unprofessional conduct showed how absolutely ignorant Durant was of professional conduct. He called upon Durant to proceed with the cross-examination of the complainant.

FURTHER CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Jijibhoy Framji Petit was further cross-examined by Durant as follows:

Did I understand you, Mr. Jijibhoy, rightly to say that until you came here as a complainant in this case you did not known the Chief Presidency Magistrate?—Yes.

And you have been introduced to his Worship by your counsel as a wealthy gentleman and an heir to the second baronetcy?—I have never been introduced to his Worship as such.

Do you deny that your counsel referred to you in those terms?—I don't remember.

Are you deficient in any of your senses?—I decline to answer the question.

I do not mean to insult you by putting that question, and I put that question agian—No. I am not deficient in any of my senses.

Witness continuing said, in his examination-in-chief he had not given exactly a word for word account of the interview that took place between him and Durant five weeks ago. He remembered the interview so well as to give a consecutive account of it. He had not a particularly good memory but an ordinary memory. He remembered what his counsel said in opening the case, but he did not take any personal responsibility for what his counsel said.

Durant: Then who is to be responsible if you fail to make out your case.

The Magistrate disallowed the question, remarking that such a question could not be put to the witness.

At the request of Durant the court made a note of the question.

Durant: Do you remember your counsel say in his opening statement that you were a gentleman who had generously promised to make good to the shareholders the losses for which you were not responsible—yes.

Durant: May I take it that this act of kindness and charity of giving away money which you are not obliged to pay was adduced by your counsel as a proof of the nobility of your heart and your benevolence.

The Magistrate: Counsels opening speech has nothing to do with the evidence in the case. I must therefore rule that this question as irrelevant.

Durant: You are not quite a young man from the country.

Witness No, I am not.

Durant: But you are a smart young man of this country.!

Witness; I don't know whether I should call myself a smart young man or not.

Durant: You are.

very far from being a pigeon or a gull.

The Magistrate: I won't allow you to put such questions to the witness and waste the time of the court.

Durant: I ask your Worship not to address me in this high tone.

The magistrate. I won't allow you to cross-examine the witness in this manner.

Durant: I request you to address me in a polite manner.

The magistrate ' I shall not take from you any instruction as to the method in which I should deal in this court.

Durant: I am asking your Honour to listen to my application.

The Magistrate: You must make your applications in a proper and decent manner. Now I order you to proceed with your cross-examination.

Durant (to witness): So far you could plume yourself on your having got the better of five persons of experience, who, as you say, have conspired, against you!

Witness: You have conspired.

Witness, continuing, said his firm had the agency of the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company, which involved the conduct of two large mills. The firm had also other means of living. Those means did not consist of lending money at rates of interest higher than the market rates. No shareholder of the Oriental Company had complained about their charging higher rate of interest and nobody had offered to advance money at less rates. Witness was also connected with other business and public institutions in Bombay.

NOT SMART.

Durant: You have given a very moderate estimate of your powers when you said that you were not smart. Now I ask you if it is not the fact that you have the reputation of not being an open-handed man

Witness: I don't know what other people have to say about me. Durant: Is it not a fact that you have such a reputation that no sane, man would come to you with such requests as you have imputed to me?

Witness: I don't know of any such thing.

Durant: I suppose you will freely admit that you are a type of the mill agent, who batteries on systems of commission on sales or outturn instead of net profits?

Witness: We charge commission on sales.

Mr. Davur objected to the language used by Durant He did not wish to interrupt the accused in his cross examination, but he would ask his Worship to look at section 152 of the Evidence Act and the terms of it. They had had "pigeons" and gulls introduced in the cross-examination, and somebody "battering on systems of commission." He submitted that those questions were put with the intention of insulting the witness.

Durant insisted that his last question should be answered in full.

The magistrate said he had taken down the answer that they charged commissions on sales.

At the request of Durant, the magistrate took a note of his question.

In the course of further cross-examination Durant put some questions to the witness about the will of his late father, Mr. Framji Dinshaw Petit, which were objected to by counsel for the prosecution and disallowed by the magistrate.

The case was then adjourned till to-day.

Mr. P. H. Dastur, Acting Third Presidency Magistrate, has thrown out Clive Durant's information against Mr. Jeejebhoy Framjee Petit on the ground that the charges made therein by the informant are too vague.

The following is the Magistrate's order furnished to Clive Durant for the purpose of enabling him to appeal to the High Court against his conviction and fine of Rs. 200 for contempt of court on the 25th ultimo —The accused No. 1. requests the court to order him to be gagged at once because I decline to allow him to continue to insult the witness (Mr. Owen) by imputing direct untruths to him as a solicitor. Having warned the accused before against the use of insolent language.' I fine him under Section 480. Criminal Procedure Code, Rs. 200, and in default sentence him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

INDIAN INVENTIONS AND DESIGNS.

Applications in respect of the undermentioned inventions have been filed under the provisions of the Inventions and Designs Act of 1888, in the office of the Secretary appointed under that Act, during the week ending 28th May 1898:—

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the distributing mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the ejector mechanism of linotype and analogous machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in mechanism for casting curved linotypes.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the delivery spouts and mouths of the metal pots of linotype machines.

The Lynotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the star wheels of linotype and analogous machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in an connected with the distributing mechanism of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of and manufacturers, vendors licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the ejecting mechanism of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the trimming mechanism of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the City of London, for improvements in the mould wheel controlling mechanism of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in the pump stops of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for impsovements in the matrix aligning mechanism of linotype mechines.

The Linotype Company, limited sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in and connected with the moulding mechanism of linotype machines.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Linotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in linotype matrices.

The Linotype Company, limited, sole proprietors of, and manufacturers, vendors and licensors under, the "Lynotype" patents, of 188 Fleet street, in the city of London, for improvements in or relating to linotype machines.

Shams-ud-din Sulaimanji medical practitioner, residing at 223 Abdul Rahiman street, Bombay, for improvements in kerosene heating burners.

Sidney Leetham, miller, of Hungate, in the county of York, and Henry Simon, civil engineer, of 20 Mount street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for improvements in flour milling machinery.

Sidney Leetham, miller, of Hungate, in the county of York and Henry Simon, civil engineer, of 20 Mount street, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, for an improvement in flour milling machinery.

Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore iron works, Bangalore city, for steel rollers for turning emery wheels and other hard substances.

Robert Rickie, of Messrs. Rickie & Co., Bangalore iron works Bangalore city, for a direct-acting steam pump.

Charles Edward Fitzgerald, M. D., surgeon oculist to the Queen, in Ireland, and George Prescott, electrical engineer and optician, of Dublin, for a method of packing food.

Specifications of the undermentioned inventions have been filed:—

Antoine Blahnik gentleman, and Anna Blahnik, his wife, both of Bohmisch Kalitz, in the Empire of Austria, for improvements in electric arc lamps. (Specification filed 27 May 1898.)

Philip John Winch, chemist, of 19 Hindley street, and John Tebbet Snell, bicycle manufacturer, of 130 Rundle street, both of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for an improved method and composition for making pneummatic tyres puncture-proof. (Specification filed 23 May 1898.)

John William Hesp, traveller, of 26 Waymouth street, Frederick Templer, agent, of 111 King William street and William Coombs Hooper, house furnisher, of 49 Hindley street, all in the city of Adelaide, in the province of South Australia, for improvements in and connected with boot and shoe protectors, to be called "Hesp's patient sole saver." (Specification filed 23 May 1898.)

Herbert Edward Rooke, assistant, Central Provinces mineral association, Raneegunge, for improvements in a combined sleeper and chair for railways. (Specification filed 23 May 1898.)

The fees prescribed in the fourth schedule to the Inventions and Designs Act have been paid for the continuance of exclusive privilege in respect of the undermentioned inventions for the periods shown against each:—

La Societe des generateurs a vaporisation instantanee's invention for improvements in apparatus for generating steam. (From 6 June 1898 to 6 June 1899.)

Leslie Rogers's invention for improvements in elastic or anti-concussion heels and soles for boots and shoes. (From 23 July 1898 to 23 July 1899.)

Leslie Rogers' invention for the "D. D. M. R. Bivouac tent." (From 26 November 1898 to 26 November 1899.)

James Watson's invention for improvements in baling presses. (From 17 May 1898 to 17 May 1899).

Robert Alexander Sloan's and John Edward Lloyd Barnes's invention for improvements in apparatus for sealing cans or other containing vessels. (From 28 July 1898 to 28 July 1899.)

Whereas the inventor of the undermentioned invention has failed to pay, within the time limited in that behalf the exclusive privilege of making, selling and using the said invention in British India, and of authorising others so to do, has ceased:—

Fred. Morgan's invention for a punkah on a horizontal revolving principle. (Specification filed 27 February 1894.)

THE BIKANIR CAMEL CORPS.

Below we reproduce the account of the organization equipment, etc., of the Imperial Service Camel Corps, Bikanir, to which we briefly referred yesterday. The author is Captain H. V. Cox, Inspecting Officer, Imperial Service Infantry, Rajputana, and the paper appears in the journal of the United Service Institution of India:—

The greater part of the Bikanir State, which comprises 22,000 square miles, is a sandy and desert country, thinly populated, its villages being small and scattered. The rainfall averages about eleven inches a year. Wells are in many places 300 feet deep, and consequently most expensive to construct. The cost of making a well is about fifteen thousand rupees.

The agricultural part of the population depend entirely on one crop, viz., the rainy season crop, and if the rains fail, as they frequently do, temporary emigration is their only resource.

Life in such a country is, at best, a hard one; but the result is the production of a race of men who think little of hardship, are independent and self-reliant, and to whom long distance journeys on a camel or on foot are every day occurrences. It is not uncommon for a village to have to send camels ten miles for its daily water-supply. The camel represents the carrying power of the country, and is used and understood as he probably is nowhere else in the world.

When, therefore, the Bikanir Durbar offered the resources of the State to Government for Imperial defence, it was felt that their contribution could take no better form than the raising and up-keep of a camel corps: the riders to be recruited from the fine fighting material which this wild country produces.

The regiment was first raised in 1889 90, but did not reach its full strength, viz., 500 men and 500 camels, till 1893.

Great difficulty was at first experienced in getting suitable officers. The Thakurs of the State objected to placing themselves, or members of their families, under military discipline, and thought the wearing of uniform distinctly derogatory to their dignity, and suitable recruits were not forthcoming for the rank-and-file.

Gradually, however, it came to be realized that the position of an officer in the local corps carried with it many advantages, and promised a gentleman's career to young men of good, though often poor, families.

The young Maharaja, then only a boy, also began to take great interest in the corps, of which he is Colonel; and now it is not too much to say that suitable officers could be found for twice the number the corps requires.

Recruits of the best kind are now plentiful.

At the present time the regiment is Bikanir's most popular institution. From the Maharaja downwards all are proud of it and interested in its doings and welfare.

Organization.—The regiment is formed of six companies; a subedar and a jemadar, four havildars and four naicks to each company.

The regimental staff are the commandant, two assistant (or wing) commandants, the adjutant, and the quartermaster.

The present commandant, Rao Bahadur Thakur Dip Singh, has just returned from England, where he formed one of the Queen-Empress Jubilee Guard from Imperial Service Troops.

The regiment is mounted on the Silladar system, the camel price being Rs. 110: the camels are the very best of their kind, their average age is about nine years. The saddles and funiture are the property of the State.

The sowar's pay is Rs. 19. The men are fed from company messes.

Class.—The majority of the rank-and-file are Rahtor Rajputs, with some Mussulmans and a few Sikhs. All but the last named are natives of the State.

Equipment, etc.—The men are equipped with the Martini-Henry rifle, which is carried in a bucket in front of the near side of the saddle. They have the sword bayonet and brown leather belt and pouches as in the native army.

They carry in marching order seventy rounds of ammunition on their persons and eighty rounds in their saddle bags; fifty rounds (the regimental reserve) is carried on the ammunition camels.

The saddles are built on the lines of the native saddle of the country, but of seasoned wood, strengthened with steel arch and bars, and the riding pad is covered with stout brown leather. They are double seated, *i.e.*, can carry two men, one in front (who drives) and one behind. Thus the regiment could, if required, pick up 500 British soldiers for a forced march. The camel is driven by the nose in the usual way. Just behind the rider's legs two brown leather saddle bags are slung. In these, three days' rations for man and camel (grain) and eighty rounds of ammunition are carried, and below the second saddle are two canvas water "mussuks" containing, when full, four and three quarter gallons. In rear of the second saddle, on the projecting ends of the saddle bars, is a brown leather valise, carrying kit, blanket, etc.

The weight carried by the camel, including his rider in full service order and with three days' rations, is four maunds and fourteen seers.

For a cold climate the camels have jhools made (locally) of camel's hair. These would be carried under the saddles.

The excellence of the equipment and saddlery is proved by the fact that the regiment has had it for six to seven years, and it is now in first class order.

The officers' equipment is similar to that of the rank-and-file. They are armed with sword and revolver.

Dress.—The full-dress of the regiment is, for the rank-and file, of khaki serge, with scarlet facings and collar, khaki breeches, putties, and ankle boots. They wear a red loongi, with the Rajput turra (or tinsel-plume) in gold above it.

Officers wear a "kurta" of khaki cloth, with scarlet collar and facings, gold lace on collar, front, and sleeves, and with broad gold chain lace shoulder strap. Their loongi is red and gold. The sword is carried in a gold lace Sam Browne belt. They have brown velvet cord breeches, putties, and ankle boots. The undress of the corps is khaki.

"Drill, etc."—The regiment manœuvres, when mounted, in single rank.

It is found that the camel, when in regular work, adapts himself quickly to drill. Camels are often put into the ranks three days after they are purchased. Camels, however, vary in pace more than horses, and during a rapid march constant watching of the camels is necessary to prevent straggling.

The advanced-guard, reconnoitring, and screening formations of the regiment are somewhat similar to those of cavalry, but the advanced and flanking parties in support of scouts are never less than twelve men together. This is necessary, as they depend on rifle fire when attacked.

In attack the regiment dismounts at from 3,000 to 2,500 yards from the enemy's position according to circumstances, ground, etc., and attacks as an infantry battalion, leaving a guard with the camels. Here they have great advantage over mounted infantry or cavalry acting dismounted, as the camels lead in a crowd remarkably easily and quietly, so that usually two men per section of twenty camels or eight men per company are all that need be left to look after them, or to bring them up when required. This is, of course, exclusive of the camel guard, which is generally half a company.

If threatened by cavalry, the regiment forms "zareebas," the camels lying down heads inwards, and the men firing from inside over their camels' backs.

The time from column of route till the whole regiment is formed in two echeloned "zareebas" of half battalions and the first volley fired is usually ninety seconds.

The camels stand fire perfectly, and do not attempt to move when cavalry charge close up to the "zareebas."

Tactical use of the corps.—The regiment would probably be found to be most useful—

(*a*) as a support to a cavalry division or brigade on reconnoitring duty;

(*b*) as giving the commander of a force the power of striking, with a considerable number of rifles, a blow far beyond the usual marching distance of infantry. It is estimated that the regiment could do eighty miles in twenty four hours, or fifty miles a day for seven days;

(*c*) as enabling a wide flank or turning movement to be very rapidly made;

(*d*) by a rapid forced march to cut across or raid an enemy's line of communications, destroy a railway line, or seize a convoy.

For the last three operations (*b*), (*c*) and (*d*) it should be remembered that the regiment could carry double, which represents a fighting force of about 880 rifles (half British soldiers and half Rajputs).

On such an occasion the sowar's kit would be considerably lightened.

The drawback to the general tactical utility of the corps is that the camel does not adapt himself to any sort of country, and so, if it is to do good work for any length of time, the camel corps must be carefully placed, *i.e.*, must be moving in a country suited to the animal.

Camels.—Bikanir has always been famous for its breed of fast sowari camels. The true Bikaniri riding camel is as different in appearance and action from the camel ordinarily to be seen in India as a thorough-bred horse is from a Norfolk trotter.

He is not a big camel, but with an unmistakeable "blood" look all over, the head lean, and eyes large and prominent, skin fine and soft, and the action long, low, and easy.

For some years past the breeding of such camels has been somewhat neglected; but the State breeding establishment is now in charge of the officer commanding the Camel Corps (the present officer commanding is probably the best judge of a camel in India), and the breed will rapidly recover itself.

Experience has proved that the stallion camel is the best for regimental purposes. When in work they do not fight, while, as with an Arab horse, well bred ones are rarely "must."

The female and gelded camel lack stamina, and lose condition rapidly under hard work.

The transport camels of the corps are provided partly from the State Shutar Khana and partly from registered (and branded) camels in the district camel police.

The full strength in eighty-three camels.

They are ridden in service order by the regimental followers.

Two characteristics of the regiment deserve notice—

The first is the good shooting of the corps.

Rajputs are naturally fond of a gun, and (in Native States) carry arms as soon as they are strong enough to do so. The men look on musketry as their most pleasant duty, and a bad shot is looked down upon by all his comrades. The corps has shot well from its formation; it has this year 303 marksmen and seven third class shots, and its collective firing is the best of the Imperial Service Troops. Its regimental team has always distinguished itself at the annual rifle meeting for Imperial Service Troops at Meerut.

The other noticeable thing is the soldierly spirit which pervades all ranks, which would be invaluable on service, and which goes far to counteract the want of education in peace time and for instructional purposes. Proud of their race, devoted to their young Maharaja, and conscious that he is deeply interested in his corps, with a through knowledge of the animals they ride and good shots, they have great possibilities.

When the time comes it will be difficult to find a body of soldiers from the Native States more ready and keen to assist in the defence of the Queen-Empress's Eastern dominions than the Ganga Rissala (The local name for the Corps—after His Highness Ganga Singh, the present Maharaja) from the Bikanir Desert.

SINHALESE JURORS IN MURDER CASES

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT AT GALLE.

The whole of Wednesday was occupied by Sir Winfield Bonser, the C. J., at the Galle Criminal Sessions, in hearing a murder case in which Kande Ude Appu Sinho, of Dadalla, was charged. Mr. Chitty, Crown Counsel, prosecuted, and Mr. Advocate F. H. de Vos defended. One day last week, Mr. Chitty addressing His Lordship, said that the service of the Sinhalese speaking jury might be dispensed with, because, in the cases in which the accused had elected to be tried by that jury, the counsel who represented them and the speaker had agreed to those cases, too, being heard by the English speaking jury. His Lordship was heard to say that he would not do anything of the sort. He would not allow the accused to change their minds in his Court. Mr. Chitty then said, the accused in a rape case already heard, had been tried by an English jury, at the request of his counsel, to which His Lordship said it was highly improper to have done so. The matter ought to have been mentioned to him before it was done. He would not have allowed it. Yesterday the case was to be tried by the Sinhalese speaking jury and Mr. Chitty remarked that Buddhists, as a rule, felt an aversion to find accused guilty of murder. His Lordship thought they had such scruples on "Poya" days, but that he would ask each jury-man before he sat; whether, being a Buddhist, and the evidence in the case brought home the charge to the accused, he would hesitate to bring in a verdict of guilty of murder. When the question was put to the first man called, he said he would rather not sit on the jury in this case, because it was against his religion to condemn a man to death.

C. J.—What does your religion say?

Juryman.—I don't know. I am not well versed in the Buddhist religion, but I know it is not the right thing for me to do.

C. J.—You will let the accused get off and give him the opportunity to commit more murders (Laughter.)

Juryman.—I would rather not try this case, as it is one of murder.

C. J.—All right, you can stand down. The next man called was a Christian, and he said he had no objection to serve. All the others called were Buddhists, but they all said they would bring in a verdict according to the evidence even if their verdict would be one of guilty of murder.

The case was then proceeded with. According to the prosecution, when in a scuffle, accused attempted to stab one Amaris, the latter seized the hand of his assailant with the knife, but as accused freed himself of the hold, the knife entered the neck of a little girl standing by and killed her on the spot. The defence was that Amaris killed the girl, who was his sister-in-law, to charge the accused because he was the former paramour of Amaris's wife. The medical evidence supported the theory that the cut was a deliberate and not an accidental one, and could not have been caused in the manner deposed to by the Crown. Verdict, not guilty.

MR. RUDYARD KIPLING ON SOUTH AFRICA.

At the monthly dinner of the South African Writer's Club, held at the Grand Hotel on May 16, Mr. Rudyard Kipling was entertained as the guest of the evening upon his return from his recent tour in South Africa. The chair was taken by Mr. Rider Haggard. In responding to the toast of his health, proposed by the chairman, and received with musical honours, Mr. Rudyard Kipling said:—

It had struck him after his little visit down south that there were no men among the strong men who were working for our empire throughout the world who needed and deserved our sympathy more than our countrymen in South Africa. Those men in their endeavours for the material development of the country had to deal with an agricultural symplicity which objected to the very elements of civilisation—to simple precautions against the spread of disease among their sheep, against rinderpest, objected to railways and to roads of all kinds. (Laughter.) These old-fashioned folk declared against compulsory education and all sorts of compulsory measures which we regarded as assentisl to well-being. He had found a State which had only become a State through the exertions of energetic business men, which was still rotten through and through, and wherein all the antiquated Continental practices of espionage and oppsition to progress still prevailed. Yet we had guarded that State—we had in fact made it—and we financed it. It was a sickening spectacle that in such a country the enlightened white man dared not speak his mind on account of the prevalence of notions which might have been endured 300 years ago. But allowances ought to be made. After centuries of existence in such an atmosphere men became slack, and it was no good simply to say that they were a perverse generation. There was no hatred like that which one felt to a man who was more energetic than oneself—(laughter)—and we ought not to cast blame on those who entertained such feelings. But no man and no race could in the long run keep land which they did not develop. The vigorous held the land in mortgage, and the inevitable day of foreclosure at last arrived. But it behoved us of the more progresive kind to show forbearance. We were the elder brothers, and must display infinite patience. We were playing a winning game, and that was the source of bitterness. Those with whom we had to deal were 250 years behind the age, and we must coax them into the way of materially developing the land. We had to deal with a state of affairs in which colonial and Dutch interests were intermixed, as colonials and the Dutch had largely intermarried. If there were dreams of a Dutch republic, the dreams and ideals entertained were not precisely ours. But it was time—if the problem was to be solved—to stop the controversy of anti-Dutch and anti-English, and to do our best to improve the land. We had to deal, too, with the native-born colonial—the sons of the emigrants of 1822—the curious gentle-natured offspring of a former generation who knew the measure of the Dutchman's foot. But we ought to put an end to sterile controversy. As to the Transvaal, we had allowed a fostering sore to grow up. But we must be patient, and it would not be desirable at once to claim our rights. We had to reckon with a whole continent, and we must watch the movement of events. And if there should be Continental interference and a shindy in that part of the world, it might be our opportunity and our duty to clear the whole thing out. But we could take no such steps now, and we must wait till the time should come. (Cheers.)

MILITARY NEWS.

Privilege leave of absence is granted to Captain G. M. Ducat, Offg. D. A. A. General, Bombay District, from 7th June to 4th September next.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrups, Sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

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* Printed as an accompaniment to this Resolution.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

UNDOUBTEDLY the outcome of the war will be a vast expansion of the naval and military resources of the United States. New battleships are to be built of the Illinois and Alabama class, and a great impulse will be given to the work of construction. Commodore Schley's advocacy of 8-inch guns, based upon the experience at Manila, has caused much discussion in the naval circles of the States, and it is reported that experts wish to see guns of this calibre introduced in the new ships. Already the Navy Department has taken steps for the construction of sixteen destroyers of twenty-eight knot speed. Here the Americans are taking a leaf out of the Spanish book, but they will soon [illegible] their rival. The new boats are to be completed within eighteen months, and are to be of good sea-keeping power, with a displacement of 400 tons, and two quadruple-expansion engines, according to the New York Herald, of 10,500 or 11,00 horse-power. The engines and boilers are to be in separate compartments, and the vital parts of the boats will be protected by 2 inches of nickel steel, with cellulose backing. The coal capacity will be one hundred tons, and the armament will consist of two 12-pounders, five 6-pounders, a third 12-pounder on the top of the conning tower, and a couple of torpedo tubes. It will be seen from these particulars that the new destroyers are to be of a much larger and indeed, a distinct type. None of our destroyers have such a large displacement or engine-power.

The Army Medical Department is to get what it wants, or, writes the "Broad Arrow" to speak more correctly, it is to get what it has asked for. The Department has asked for military status and combatant titles and in a few weeks the designation "Surgeon" will have disappeared almost entirely from the Army List. The officers of the Royal Army Medical Corps will be lieutenants, captains, majors, lieutenant-colonels, and colonels, like regimental officers. It is only at General's rank that the authorities have drawn the line. The Medical Corps colonel will be promoted to be a Surgeon-General, as heretofore. He is not to be a Major-General, and Lord Lansdowne in his speech at the Mansion House when he disclosed the War Office programme gave good and sufficient reasons for the reservation. But it is likely that he will have to give way on the point. The Medical Schools are inclined, it would seem, to insist upon the whole pound of flesh, and if they insist they will get it. The War Office has been beaten on the question of the titles, and the profession may, if it chooses, drive its victory fully home. Perhaps the view of the medical profession is that the concession of rank will introduce into the army so high a standard of medical men that they will hold their own so completely, as to turn the tables on the combatant ranks. But this would take a long time to effect, and then there would be the same social question, only the other way round. The problem, however, must work itself out. Meanwhile we doubt if the popularity of the new Royal Army Medical Corps will be any greater than that of the existing Army Medical Staff, or of the Army Medical Department which preceded it.

The "Armeeblatt" is the most energetic of all our contemporaries in its campaign for the increase of the Austro-Hungarien Navy. It has gathered statistics showing the naval expansion of the Powers of the Continent during the last thirty years, from which it appears that while the increase in Germany has been 660 per cent., in Italy 130 per cent., in Russia 91 per cent., and in France 48 per cent., it has been but 34 per cent. in Austria. The high figure of the German increase results from the creation of what is practically a new fleet, and we doubt whether the percentage given for Russia represents adequately the facts; but the conclusion is that Austria is now weaker than any other principal Power. The "Armeeblatt" is made angry by a representation of the strength of various navies by pictures of bluejackets of proportionate size, Austria being a veritable dwarf beside the British colossus, the sturdy Frenchman, and the rapidly-growing German. Such navies as are possessed by the great Powers, says our contemporary with truth, are not created and maintained without great sacrifices being made. It adds that, if the Austrian Navy be taken as the unit, the naval fighting strength of Germany is 2·79; of Italy, 2·97; of Russia, 4·37; and of France, 7·37, and concludes that Tegetthoff at the present time could not place Austria even in the second rank of naval Powers. The arguments of our contemporary have been taken up by the press, and have done much to stimulate the Government to the activity displayed in the new estimates. The "Fremdenblatt" has made an apologia for the Government, pointing out that the present condition of affairs results from slenderness of resources, and that Tegetthoff and Von Sterneck tried in vain to initiate a more vigorous policy. Baron von Spaun's programme includes five armourclads, five cruisers, [illegible] sea-going torpedo boats, and sixty other torpedo [illegible], and is but part of a larger scheme.

The French Northern Squadron appears this spring to have displayed unaccustomed activity during the period of the mobilisation, which recently concluded. We remark, indeed, in every department of the French Navy signs of renewed vigour, and a display of energy in the dockyards which has given needless alarm in some quarters. The conclusion of the exercises of the squadron was to have been marked by the breaking of a boom in the Goulet of Brest, but this was abandoned and reduced into a mere trial with a torpedo-boat. The two divisions operated independently during the first period of the operations for the drilling of the Reserve men, and the work is reported to have been very successful, and all soon fell into their places in the routine of the ships. Night attacks and torpedo exercises were an important part of the operations, with long-distance signalling and scouting, and steaming at varying speeds in special formations. At the conclusion of the period of mobilisation the two divisions manœuvred together. It was remarked that the Dupuy de Lome, which has been fitted with bilge keels, rolled very little in a heavy sea, while the Amiral Trehouart and Bouvines suffered severely. Several of the French cruisers are being now provided with bilge-keels, the advantage of them having been proved by the French apart from our own experience.

The sympthy of the French Army and people with Spain in the present war is unmistakeble. At the Embassy in the Boulevard de Courcelles, thousands of persons called to express their sentiments and inscribed their names in books kept for the purpose, while within three or four days 600 officers and men had expressed their desire to volunteer. Among these, says the "France Militaire," was an officer of the French hussars, who has seen much active service, and who resigned in order to embark for Cuba. Another officer who volunteered was described as a German deserter, and a third volunteer was a Parisian journalist, who had gone through the Greco-Turkish War. The Ambassador had to impress the need of patience upon these enthusiasts inasmuch as there was no foreign legion in the Spanish Army. All the prominent Spanish officers living in Paris have been interviewed by one or other of the papers, and the belief among them appears to be that a good defence of Cuba can be made by Marshal Blanco, with his seasoned men and that the Americans will find difficulties they do not anticipate.

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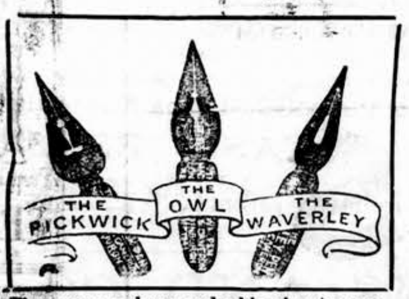

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THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Thirty-eight Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

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The following letter has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB:—

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Messrs. R. MATHEWS & COMPANY. CARLTON CLUB, Dec. 30, 1878

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your enquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this Whiskey in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT. It is Old and Soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

Yours obediently,
W. GRIFFIN SUTTON, *Secretary*

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES, that the empty Bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of WHISKEY, this is there are to caution consumers to CAREFULLY EXAMINE the CORKS and CAPSULES to see they have not been tampered with also that the Corks, Capsules and Labels are branded with Their Trade Mark.

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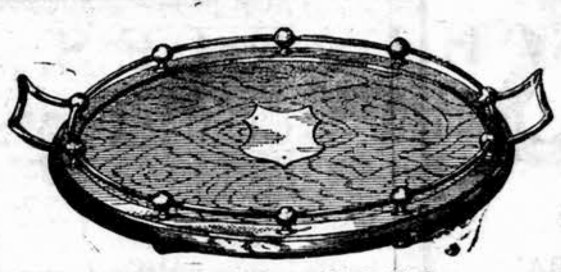
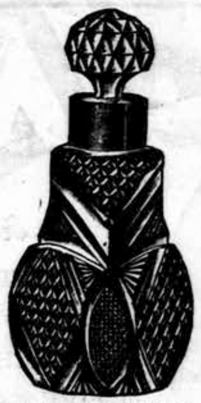
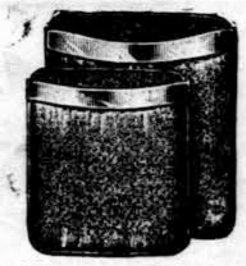


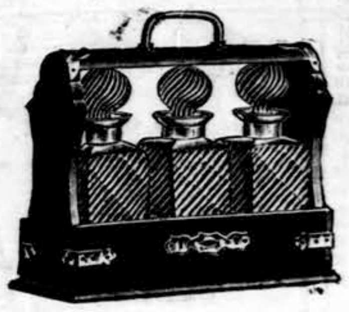
Oak Trays, with strong nickel plated mounts, Rs. 85.



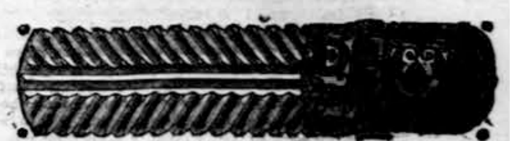
Silver Mounted Cut Glass Toilet Bottles, in various sizes, from Rs. 4-8 to Rs. 18 each.



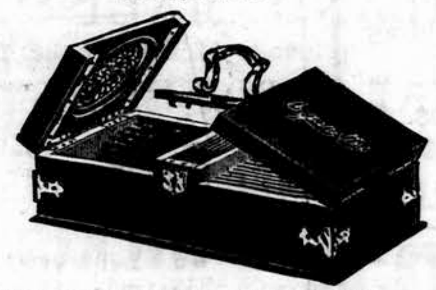
Silver Mounted leather pull-off Cigar cases, Rs. 18 to Rs. 32.



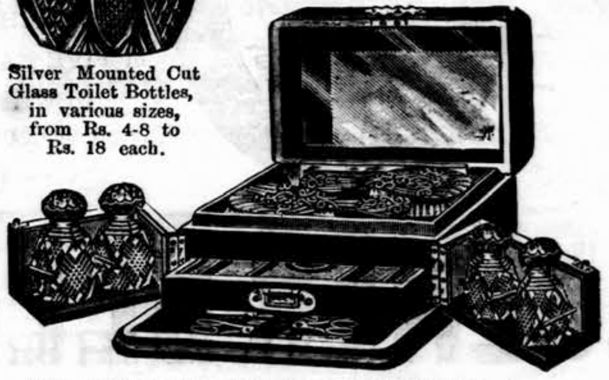
Tantalus Spirit Stand, 3 pint bottles, Rs. 35.



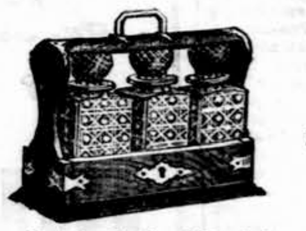
Crystal with Enamelled Silver Mount, Rs. 2.



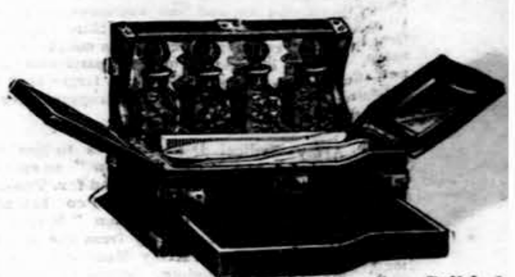
Smoker's Companion, Polished Oak and nickel fitted Ash Tray, Rs. 36.



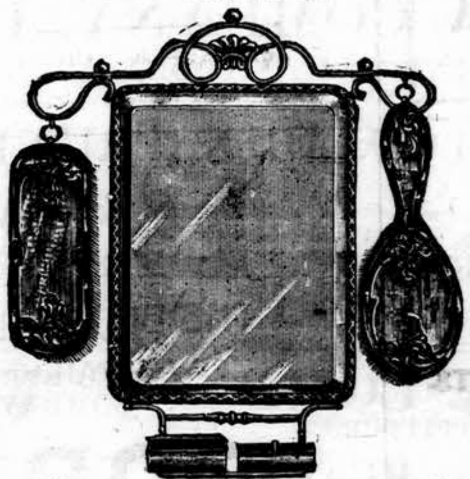
New Registered Jewel, Perfume, and Toilet Cabinet, Polished Oak, Nickel Mounts, 4 Silver Mounted Bottles, 2 Silver-back Brushes, Comb, Nail Instruments, and Drawer, for Jewellery, Rs. 200.



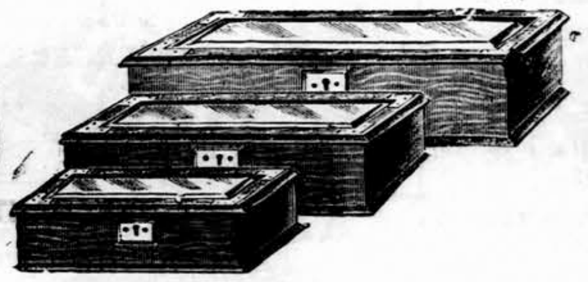
Tantalus Perfume Stands, 3 Sizes, Rs. 30, 4 & 65.



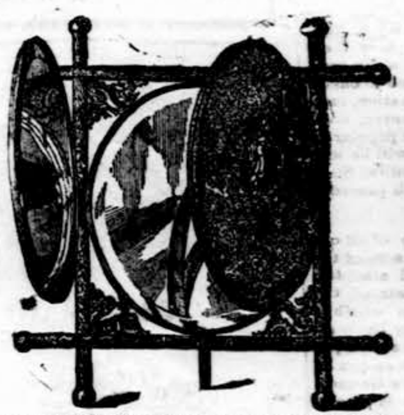
Ladies' Perfume, Jewel, and Brush Case, Polished Oak, and Nickel, Ivorine Brushes, with Drawer, as Illustrated, Rs. 80.



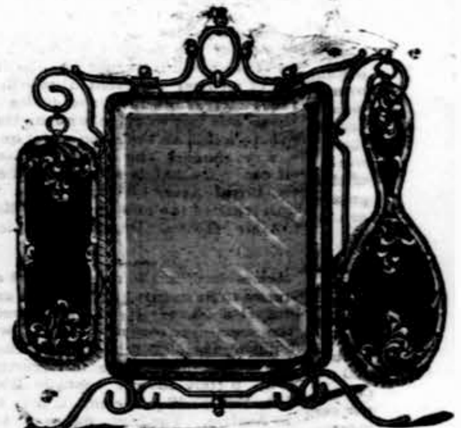
Gilt and Onyx Brush and Mirror Set, Match Boox, and Match-Holder, Rs. 38.



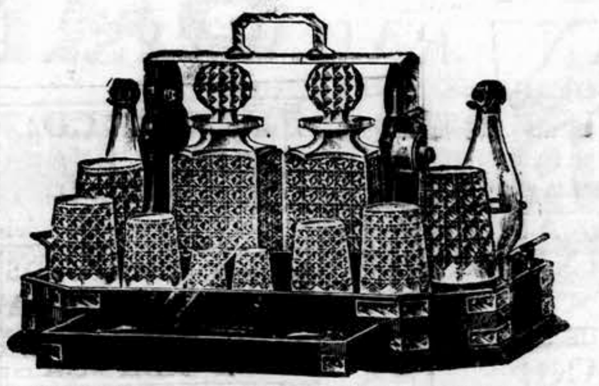
Crystal Top Cigar Boxes. 3 Sizes. Polished Oak, Lined Cedar, Rs. 25, 30 and 35.



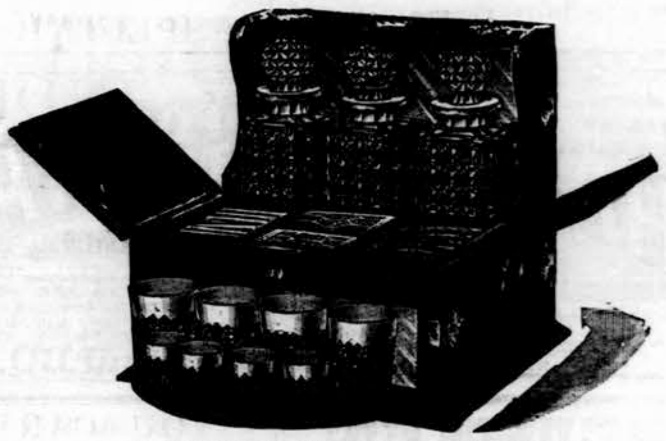
Bevelled Triple Mirror in Handsome, plain and Chased Electro-plated Frame, Rs. 55.



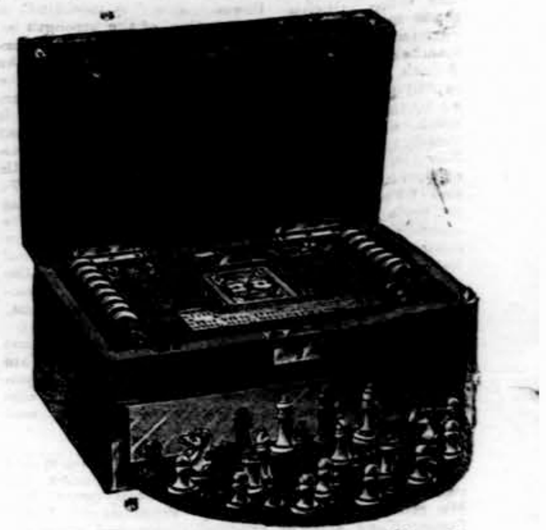
Bevelled Mirror, with Nickel Stand, Ebony and Nickel Cloth, and Hair Brushes, Rs. 30.



Spirit and Soda Tray. Size 21 in. by 15½ in. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Quart Bottles and Glasses, 2 Drawers for Cigars and Cards, &c., Rs. 240.



Revolving Front Liqueur, Cigar and Game Cabinet Combination. Polished Oak and Nickel. Cut Bottles, Rs. 180.



Revolving Front Cabinet of Games. Chess, Draughts Backgammon, Dominoes, Cribbage, Whist, Bezique, Race, &c., Rs. 130.

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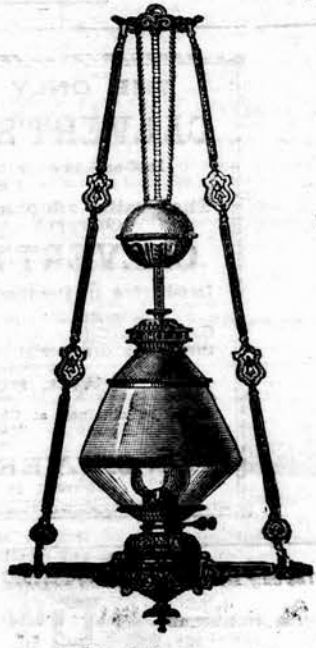

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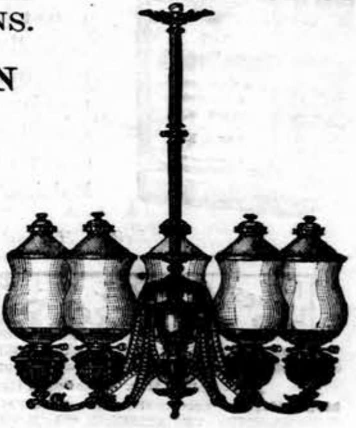

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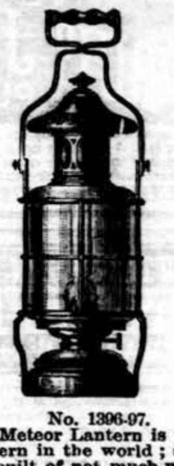

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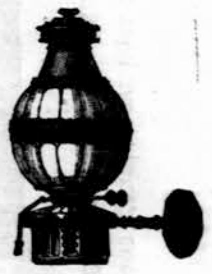

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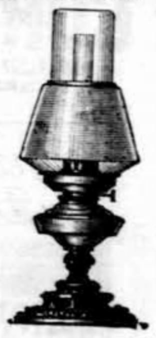

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E.C.; Messrs. KEYMER & Co., 1, Whitefriars Street, London, E.C.—Paris: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.